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Montana Libraries

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Montana Libraries

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MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
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State Library Commission:

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Miss Harriet Miller

Mrs. A. O. Pemberton

Dean Earle C. Thompson

Mr. Mike Traynor

MONTANA LIBRARIES is issued quarterly by the Montana State Library. Address correspondence to Mrs. Ruth Longworth, Librarian; Miss Alene Cooper, Administrative Assistant, 930 East Lyndale Avenue, Helena, Montana 59601.

The President's Advisory Commission on Libraries Visits Great Falls

Three members of the President's National Advisory Commission on Libraries held a public hearing in Great Falls, Montana, in the Council chambers of the Civic Center on Monday, September 8th. This was part of their 11-city nationwide grassroots swing to hear testimony from library users as to the adequacy of the nation's facilities. Pictured above from left to right, seated, are former Alabama Congressman Carl A. Elliot, commission chairman; Mrs. Merlin Moore, Little Rock, Arkansas, State Department of Education, and Dr. William N. Hubbard, Jr., Dean of the University of Michigan Medical School. Standing, Mrs. Alma S. Jacobs, Librarian, Great Falls Public Library, and Mrs. Ruth Longworth, State Librarian.

Twenty-seven witnesses from Great Falls and outlying communities in the state were heard in the day-long session, attesting to their interest and concern for good library service and suggesting ways and means to effect improvement. The commission, having made in-

quiries into several large urban centers, and hearing testimony from the library leadership in the Nation, is visiting 11 regional centers before it submits its report on the nation's library adequacy sometime early next year.

Mrs. Moore, in explaining the selection of Great Falls, said, "We are trying to have different types of library communities. We wanted some areas that represented the wide-open spaces, and this was one of them." Mrs. Moore said the decision was also based on the commission's knowledge of the excellent leadership of Mrs. Alma Jacobs and too, interest in the program of library development which is progressing so satisfactorily in the state of Montana.

Mr. Elliot gave high praise to the beautiful new library building "which," he said, "is the finest library structure he has seen any place in the nation for a city of this size."

The Commission was interested in hearing the opinions of the users of libraries. The witnesses were chosen from those many areas in the state where the Library Services Act has provided increased services through federations of libraries. Represented too were the school libraries, with discussion on the growth made possible under Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

We are honored to have had these distinguished members of the President's Commission and confident that their report will effect vital and necessary legislation for the benefit of libraries. Mr. Carl Elliot is an original author of the Library Services Act and author too of the National Defense Education Act. His past contribution to the library situation is tremendous. Mrs. Moore serves on several national commissions and is a past president of the American Library Trustee Association. Dr. Hubbard, Dean of the University of Michigan Medical School, is a man of culture and great charm. We shall await their report with interest.

New School Library Consultant

Miss Marie Mastorovich has been named School Library Consultant by the Department of Public Instruction. This new appointment will be in addition to Miss Mastorovich's duties as ESEA Title II Supervisor. Miss Mastorovich, who has been in the Department of Public Instruction for two years, just completed the summer quarter in the School of Librarianship at the University of Washington. A former teacher, Miss Mastorovich has a B.A. degree from the University of Montana and an M.A. degree from the University of Colorado and is a native of Roundup.

My Debt to a Fusty, Musty Librarian

SHIRLEY HAKE, Librarian

Billings Public Library—Billings

My "affair" with the printed word —in one form or another—has been a long one but I think I can identify the slightly Freudian basis for the tingling sensation I get when I walk into old musty libraries or bookstores. It's the smell. It's the same smell — of printer's ink, decaying paper, and possibly mice, of a struggling little newspaper in the town of my early childhood. My brothers and I worked as "paper boys" for it during one cold, cold winter before it folded. And we came in with frost-bitten fingers and frozen toes and stood by a pot-bellied wood stove to thaw out and smell that smell and fold our papers before going out into the cold again. That would have been in about 1937 and in those winters we were never that warm even at home—and that smell to me was comfort and warmth.

It must have been the following year that I first ventured into the town's library—a shabby disreputable affair up a long flight of stairs over the City Hall. Same smell, same warmth.

The library itself was everything a library shouldn't be — a fusty, musty inaccessible place complete with that sterotype of a "librarian," a fusty, musty old body who did not trust children and who seemed to feel that her only duty was to protect that half century accumulation of little used flotsom and jetsom from the untrustworthy.

Yet in those days before the affluent society, before TV and paperbacks and community recreation programs, such institutions had no competition for our attention and such librarians could continue to fool themselves into believing that they performed a worthwhile function in the community. And the children of the town knew that with the courage (it took a lot) to make their way past the unfriendly party at the door, and with the perseverance to hunt, there were indeed treasures there to take you unawares.

That was the real beginning of my library education—many, many years before I knew that there were library schools to go to. And perhaps that was the most beneficial of all the education I ever got. Now when I'm weeding the trash from a library, I do it with full confidence and thirty years' familiarity — I've read most of it. I know the appeal of the **Five Little Peppers** and that it's true that the Bobbsey Twins **will** be read—when that's all you know and there's nothing else available. I also know the aston-

ished delight of happening, amongst all **that,** to come upon a lovely new copy of **Caddie Woodlawn.**

I knew then that such books deserved better—if nothing else they deserved to be found. I knew then that libraries deserved better than that librarian. It was as if that library (and how many do you know like it?) were some odd kind of a nut you had to find a way to crack, to extract the kernel—and each day it grew a new shell. It left me with a lot of convictions (prejudices?):

1—never let anyone work in a library who doesn't like people.

2—never let anyone work in a library who doesn't respect children or who talks down to them.

3—put the library on the street where it can be found—and abolish stairs.

4—abolish every "rule" you possibly can—anathema is the library that rules that you can only take two books at a time. Such rules are surely established by librarians who still move their lips when they read.

5—keep your library open regular and easily remembered hours. No closing and reopening during the day—who can remember such checkerboard schedules? I never could — and I was dedicated.

6—get rid of every file and routine that isn't absolutely essential and that you can't give a logical reason for keeping — because people are more important. Librarians have a tendency to create these things to hide behind or to make their work seem more complicated than it is—but the lowliest child can see through them. They're not fooling anyone.

7—don't be a hoarder. Nothing can become a rat's nest faster than a library. Don't make me (the patron, be I 8 or 80) have to root through (and possibly be reduced in desperation to reading — ugh!) the collected works of E. P. Roe in my search for something good.

There's more, that's just a few that stimulate my adrenaline. And they all were left me by that one librarian in that very small town in Eastern Washington. I'm grateful to her, really. She never saw me except as one more grubby little pest. But she helped shape my life and I've never forgotten her. It still comes over me as I throw out one more Bobbsey Twin—take that! and that!

Statewide Library Council Is Appointed

The Montana Library Advisory Council has recently been appointed by the Montana State Library Commission and the Council plans its first meeting in early October at the State Library in Helena.

This new committee has been organized in accordance with the regulations of the new Titles III and IV A and B of the Library Services and Construction Act. These provide for the establishment of a statewide council which is broadly representative of professional library interests, of library users and state institutions eligible for assistance under the law, which shall act in an advisory capacity to the State agency. The Council will work with the new programs under these titles: Title III provides for interlibrary cooperation through the establishment and operation of systems or networks of all types of libraries; Title IV A—furnishes service to the institutions, and Title IV B —service to the physically handicapped. Members appointed to the Council are: Senator William Bertsche, Jr., Great Falls, representing library trustees; Mr. John Cross, Glendive, member of the Board of the Department of Institutions representing the state institutions; Miss Marie Mastorovich, Helena, School Library Consultant, Department of Public Instruction, representing school libraries; Mr. Tony Persha, Red Lodge, President, Montana Association for the Blind, representing the physically handicapped; Mr. Whitney Smith, Whitefish, Board of Trustees, Montana Historical Society, representing special libraries; Mr. Earle Thompson, Missoula, Dean of Library Services, University of Montana, representing college libraries; Mrs. Max Thornton, Pryor. representing library users.

Books Are a Hot Item

The Sagebrush Federation bookmobile proved to have some of the combined allure of a medicine show, a rainmaker and a traveling circus on its first trip to Rosebud County. Eager crowds turned up at each of the designated stops to visit the bookmobile and supply themselves with books.

Service to Rosebud County began on Thursday, September 7th, and the bookmobile continued its run on September 8th, 11th and 12th. This service is the result of a request by the Rosebud County Commissioners for a year's demonstration by the Sagebrush Federation. At the end of that period Rosebud County can continue participation on a self-supporting basis.

In the first four days of the initial trip 2,327 books were circu-

lated. The first stop was at Lame Deer school on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. Here enthusiastic first, second and third graders heard a story hour, saw finger plays and a film strip in a program arranged by Mrs. Murial Cooksey, Children's Librarian at the Custer County Library, and assisted by Mrs. Kenneth Brown, a trustee from that library. Mrs. Cooksey, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Clare Smith, Librarian, Custer County Library, and Mrs. Beth Makin, Librarian, Rosebud County Library, accompanied the bookmobile on this first trip. Mrs. Smith visited the different grades in the Lame Deer school and explained the bookmobile service.

Birney was the next stop where a visit was made to the Day School which has a head start program and Vista volunteers. Adults in the community expressed great approval of the book collection and extended the warmest hospitality to the visiting librarians and trustee by having them as guests overnight when they couldn't get reservations in Ashland.

By Friday the bookmobile was depleted and a call to Miles City brought out the small bookmobile from there with a fresh stock of books. At Ashland 345 books were checked out, and at the St. Labre Mission school 115 excited children saw a repeat performance of the previous day's story hour and program. Over the week-end the bookmobile was replenished at the Miles City Public Library and on Monday visits were made at Rosebud, Cartersville and Ingomar. Colstrip was the first scheduled stop on Tuesday and in the afternoon a two-hour stop was made in Forsyth at the Rosebud County Library. Here adults and County Commissioners reported how pleased they were with the attractiveness and varied range of the book collection on the bookmobile.

The genuine excitement and pleasure which the residents of Rosebud County have shown for the opportunity to share in the new program is a rewarding experience for all those concerned with bringing the services of the Sagebrush Federation to this county.

Margaret Edwards Promotes the Love of Reading

INEZ HERRIG, Librarian
Lincoln County Library—Libby

"Just waiting on young people pleasantly is failing them — they must be brought up to another level." This was one of the challenging statements which Mrs. Margaret Edwards made to her class

of 60 students at the Literature for Young Adults workshop at the University of Montana, July 10-19.

Mrs. Edwards, who is retired from the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland, as Coordinator of Young Adult Services, has, since her retirement, kept busy giving courses and workshops all around the country. She has a farm at Joppa, Maryland, where she actively participates in farm management in between institutes.

It was typical of her enthusiasm and willingness to help that instead of imposing the usual limitation of 40 students per workshop she agreed to take all that came. Her room door was always open for help to the many who came night and day for conferences. Students responded eagerly to her leadership and there never was a busier group of people getting their assignments done.

Prior to the course each registrant received a list of books divided into five sections — Typical teenage stories, Useful titles for transferring the reader to adult books, Adult titles for good readers, Controversial titles, Advanced reading. Each student read one book from each group and during the workshop nearly all of the titles were discussed. Every student gave a book talk based on a selection from the lists. These reports were given in the style that Mrs. Edwards has made famous—that is to use the words of the book itself to tell a particularly moving or gripping part of the story. This is an astonishingly effective way to bring a book alive and provoke the interest of the listener to the point where he will have to read it. Annotations, posters and book lists completed the assignments.

It was refreshing to have someone of Mrs. Edwards' stature, who is aware of the need for libraries to become efficient research and information centers, continue to emphasize the primary role of the library—enriching our lives through culture.

Some of Mrs. Edwards' words that are especially memorable were:

"A test of any society is its quality. Books that teach us are important but books that change us are wonderful. We must not get out of balance with information and enrichment. Scraps of information have nothing to do with culture, the enrichment of lives."

"As the world grows smaller men must grow larger. A good librarian must be an artist with a passion for living and a great desire to promote and teach the love of reading. Man is not the only animal to talk but the only one to talk from one century to another, through books."

"In fiction the human heart is on display; in biography, life; in poetry, the intangibles. Any book that increases the span of living, that makes life fuller and more meaningful is enriching. Books should be judged on whether they make their readers at home in the world with an understanding of people. Young people need to learn

a knowledge of and have pride in their traditions. Good fiction can encourage responsibility for what is the matter through emotions rather than facts."

"There is a great difference between knowing and understanding. An important book is one that moves a person to see and understand. No one becomes a person until he decides what he thinks. Every year a person should be a more interesting person than the year before by keeping the mind growing and by widening horizons."

Upon completion of the institute, an appreciative class gave Mrs. Edwards a standing tribute. Sixteen Montanans from public libraries were fortunate enough to attend the workshop and they are eagerly looking forward to the opportunity to share Mrs. Edwards' wonderful and intelligent approach to books with their young readers.

Scholarship News

A $5,000 scholarship was awarded to Robert M. Cookingham this year by the Montana State Library Commission. This scholarship will provide one year's study at an accredited school of library science and will earn the recipient an M.A. degree in Library Science upon completion of the course. Mr. Cookingham graduated from the College of Great Falls in May, 1967, with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He was a member of Delta Epsilon Sigma, a National Honor Society, and worked part time in both the College of Great Falls library and the Great Falls Public Library while attending college. He is a native of Manistee, Michigan, and is presently enrolled at the University of Michigan. Under the provisions of the scholarship, Mr. Cookingham will return to Montana, when he has earned his degree, for at least two years of service in the public library field.

Mrs. Janet Clayton, a Montana scholarship student last year, was awarded an M.A. degree in Library Science from the University of Minnesota. Mrs. Clayton has been employed as Assistant Reference Librarian in the Billings Public Library since September 1st, 1967. Montana's other scholarship student in 1967, Mrs. Mabel Brewer, is serving as Librarian of the Flathead County Library in Kalispell. Mrs. Brewer attended the University of Washington School of Librarianship and received her M.A. degree last spring.

Highlights of ALA Conference

A sparkling San Francisco, basking in the sunshine and light breezes of early summer, played host to the 86th annual ALA conference from June 25th to 29th. Over 8,000 members streamed into the city (along with untold numbers of hippies) and made their way to the Civic Center Auditorium, headquarters for the convention (the hippies went to Haight-Ashbury). One thousand different sessions were held during this week, and going full tilt, no one person could cover more than a fraction of the meetings. Of special interest was the presidential program, **Crisis in Library Manpower . . . Myth and Reality,** which was divided into four parts. The first was an address at the opening general session by Seymour L. Wolfbein, special assistant to the secretary for economic affairs. He enumerated some of the social changes which are at the basis of the manpower shortage and then suggested jobs will perhaps have to be redesigned to fit the manpower that is available. On Wednesday morning there was a showing of the panel discussion film, "Crisis in Library Manpower: Myth and Reality," which was moderated by Clifton Fadiman. This was followed by 122 study-discussion groups who examined the three topics: selection and education of library personnel, utilization of personnel and overcoming resistance to changes affecting the role of libraries, and written summaries of each discussion were prepared. A final session on Thursday morning summarized the findings and some of the recommendations were: recruitment for all levels of library work and formal programs of training for library technicians at the junior college level; greater specialization in the graduate program; continuing education which would include extension programs, mobile classrooms, correspondence courses and in-service training programs.

In one of the liveliest sessions of the conference the ALA Council voted to move ALA headquarters from Chicago to Washington, D. C. Although they approved of this move, they could not go on record as such since it would constitute official, binding action and the Council wanted to put the matter to vote by ALA membership. However, after much discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, it was moved and approved by the Council that ALA move its headquarters to Washington, D. C. A petition for a mail vote by the membership to set aside the Council's action was circulated and collected the necessary number of signatures and the membership will receive a mail ballot in September.

A luncheon meeting co-sponsored by the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries and the American Association of State Libraries, featured Dr. William Glasser, Brent-

wood San Vicente Medical Center, Los Angeles, as speaker. Dr. Glasser, the author of **Reality Therapy,** told the group of his experience in dealing with emotionally disturbed girls and of his theories, which are somewhat different from the conventional methods of therapy, in dealing with them. Dr. Glasser believes that mental patients and prisoners are basically lonely, unsuccessful individuals who, knowing only limited choices, repeatedly make the wrong ones. He thinks books help to open up new worlds and increase their choices. Rather than worrying about the quality of the books for these people, he said, "The most important thing is to get them to start reading anything."

Another highly successful talk was given by Clifton Fadiman, noted author and editor at the Library Administration Division Friends of Libraries Committee luncheon. Mr. Fadiman feels that reading for pleasure may be on its way out if modern critics and authors have their way. The experts are busy teaching the student to dissect and analyze the novel attempting to find a hidden meaning of the author. Mr. Fadiman said he was afraid to read what he once enjoyed for fear he'd miss what he was supposed to understand.

These highlights, which touch briefly on the myriad activities at the ALA conference, indicate something of the variety of topics that the Convention offered. The seventeen Montanans at the conference enjoyed having the opportunity to attend these meetings and a good portion of the other sessions.

The Librarian as Artist and Teacher

JOE B. FRANTZ

University of Texas Library, Historian

Without wishing in the least to indulge in bathos, I would like to suggest that the mystery of birth has its banal counterpart in the mystery of speech-making or paper-writing. So many varieties of babies to be born — fat, lean, bald, hairy, long, short, blue-eyed, brown-eyed—or both, noisy, quiet, boy, girl, genius, dullard—in those long days and nights of anticipation you can envision just about anything as lying beyond that waiting room, ready to give the world another chance.

The same uncertain expectancy holds true during the gestation period of a speech. Except for the monographic sort, in which you have a given set of facts and your function is primarily arrangement, your speech is likely to wind up in all sorts of forms and at all varieties of levels.

Like a proper parent you choose a title—or name, for your child, and

then you hope the child fits the title. Or you behave like another set of parents, and let the speech get born, and then hunt madly for a name before you have to introduce the offspring to the not-so-palpitating public.

The name **is** important, Romeo and Juliet to the contrary notwithstanding. A girl named Patricia—or just Pat—has **got** to be blue-eyed and merry; likewise for a boy named Patrick—or just Pat—. If I name her Consuela, she just must be a brunette with dark hair. The nickname **Butch** just doesn't fit that future violinist.

I thought about naming this child "The Joyousness of Being a Librarian." Not "The Joy of Books," which would be something else. But the joyousness, that exultation and exaltation—that feeling fraught with joy and gladsomeness—that issues every several years from an encounter with that rare creature, a student who is more than a pupil. If you're of my vintage and if you've been lucky, you've known four or five; and sitting out there this evening you taste a bit of excitement as you permit your mind and sentiment to roam backwards.

But because such brief encounters are infrequent, I will forego joyousness today to dwell instead on another facet of your profession —the Librarian as an Artist.

For you are an artist. Or, if not, you should be. You are the painter who makes the viewer **see** where he seldom or never saw before. You are the musician who makes your listener **hear.** You are the actor who turns his audience from fear to sentimentality, from wild rage to happy laughter with hardly more movement than raising an eyebrow. And you are the writer and poet who brings all the wisdom of the ages into the classroom.

"But ah," you retort, "you don't know my clients or their classes. The students just want term papers and credits built on a base of loads of free time, and the courses aren't constructed for excitement." Excitement is for pep rallies.

Now I'll grant you an occasional client, or even classroom, who comes from duty and direction, who plans to be bored and is determined that you shan't sabotage him into listening. Or as one girl, charged with **ennui,** said to me about a teaching colleague, "He must be a good teacher. I find myself listening in spite of everything I can do!"

Or as another student, a junior who later pitched for the Boston Red Sox, once remarked, "Thanks for having me read that book. You know, it's the first I've ever read all the way through—and it wasn't half bad!" He left me with the feeling that he might read another some day.

And I realize your subject matter problems, whether you hand out books in history or in something intellectual and useful: logarithms, basic English grammar, the present subjunctive, bookkeeping columns, chemical equations, the dissection of smelly frogs—or in present context, the modern mathematics of

how to miss the Moon (which after all is 'most as large as Wyoming); the eloquence of **amo, amas, amat,** in seventeen languages (in case your client burgeons into a global Richard Burton); the fundamental knowledge (fundamental to females, that is) is that **si,** or **oui,** spoken consistently, is as dangerous as **yes,** the ability to distinguish between **La Plume de Ma Tante** and **Beaujolais 1957;** the utilization of bookkeeping techniques to shuffle fertilizer storage tanks or to read an airline timetable for Brazil, which has no extradition treaty; the absolute necessity for understanding **how,** if not **why,** you pronounce **Pedernales** that a-way; the bitter fact that the elementary economic law of diminishing returns applies to our individual bank accounts as well as to some broad immutable fate; the civics questions of who is the most important citizen of Johnson City, Texas, or who runs your precinct, or the function of anonymous TV films as farm clubs for training California governors and United States senators—these are the everyday, routine, bread-and-butter facts that keep us duty-devoted and that restrain us from artistic and oracular soaring.

Or do they? Albert Einstein was an indifferent, even rebellious student under the strict Prussian approach to learning, a system that emphasized dogged, humorless rigidity. But a good preceptor, not at school or in a library but an uncle at home, showed him that learning was like a detective story in which you are given certain clues that might lead to a solution. Suddenly algebraic equations, language, philosophy, history made sense. The boy and then the man hunted for X—the thieving bartender, the ravishing murderess, the figurative James Bond — in everything, from an elementary "a b" mathematics to answers that have changed our lives more than we yet comprehend.

On a hill outside Rome Edward Gibbon sat and asked why this civilization had fallen. In seeking "X" he emerged with one of the great works of our history, his multivolume DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. In our day Arnold Toynbee asked himself questions about other civilizations; and on the arid plains of West Texas Walter Prescott Webb sought the "X" factor that shaped that forbidding spaciousness that took so much and returned so little. And they all read and read and read.

And in Memphis, Tennessee, in a generation trapped by its past, a little Negro boy, barely able to reach the counter of the loan desk, was taken in hand by a perceptive librarian who understood yearning. And white and black fused their separate worlds as the boy escaped from wretchedness into a powerful novelist named Richard Wright.

Meanwhile, Joseph Conrad looked at men and looked at life and wrote:

"Efficiency of a practically flawless kind may be reached naturally in the struggle for bread. But

there is something beyond—a higher point, a subtle and unmistakable touch of love and pride beyond mere skill; almost an inspiration which gives to all work that finish which is almost art—which **is** art."

Nothing less than this feeling for art, a striving for art should enter your library effort. Ceaseless, remorseless competition—even in this world with all its built-in securities —surrounds you. Competition of other interests for the minds and attentions of those children before you. The competition they face, and will face, in a world that continues to place a premium on an indefinable abstraction which we worship as Success.

Meanwhile your job, your opportunity is to pass along the baton of learning and seeking in this unending relay race, making sure that in a world of incessant competition your racers have at least the training and the moral and intellectual stamina to stay even. Any let-down of quality on your part transmits a weakening of effectiveness in your clients that multiplies according to the number of lives they touch in the generations ahead.

Only by maintaining a high competitive plane yourself can you assure these squirming, impious bits of irreverence at your desk of the necessity and even the glory of contributing their share, and of achieving their share.

You are in an especially advantageous position, you know. For each year you are the agent through whom is transmitted all the wisdom of the ages. In you—through you—some youth, moving in a worldly blur, suddenly sees and hears and sometimes understands everything that has gone before. You are the world, brought into focus with each day's reading. You own the world's inheritance—every triumph and every mistake; you have your moment in the center of the stage of history, and every role is yours to play, every line is yours to utter. You, in the words of John Dewey, "make life vital to youth."

From your hands comes the cant of Kant; from your accusations witches are burned at Salem.

You are Columbus, sailing away into an endless horizon.

You are Cortes, with a few hundred men in an alien land and facing an alien geography, yet conquering a civilization.

You are Roger Williams, speaking out for the toleration of beliefs that even now are too often threatened.

You are all the great musicians —the four B's—Bach, Beethoven, Brahms—and the Beatles.

You are daVinci, you are Picasso, you are even Grandma Moses.

You stand staunch at Valley Forge; you race up and down the hills around Gettysburg; you raise a flag at Iwo Jima.

You die alongside all the freedom fighters of history—at Thermopylae, with the Western Crusaders before Constantinople, at the Alamo (you may even choose whether to be Travis or John

Wayne), under the guns of Soviet tanks in the streets of Budapest.

You are also immortal, for you link the past with the future. Towering skyscrapers, impressive bridges arching over wide, full rivers, and solemn, massive cathedrals are built, are used and admired for a few generations or centuries, but in time they go, as Ira Gershwin lyricized long before me. But you endure—through the wisdom, through the inspiration, that human receptacle fidgeting there before you.

Who loaned books to Arbaham Lincoln? Churchill? Billy Graham? John F. Kennedy?

Whoever he was, whoever they were, the influence of these men and women will outlast monuments built by men; their influence will live forever. Again to quote Conrad:

"But the artist appeals to that part of our being which is not dependent on wisdom: to that in us which is a gift and not an acquisition—and, therefore, more permanently enduring. He speaks to our capacity for delight and wonder, to the sense of mystery surrounding our lives: to our sense of pity, and beauty, and pain."

To the librarian who approaches his profession with the wariness and imagination of a painter or a composer, I can only remind him that for his moment in history he can represent the finest single experience in that day for the student. You can transform obligation into inspiration. Properly prepared and wholly ready to give of yourself, you can arouse the child with an appreciation of **today,** of the zest of just being alive **today,** of the challenge and hilarity of living in a world of confusion and complexity.

For in the whole history of humanity there is no happier time to be alive. With so much to be solved —human rights, new nations faster than geography texts can keep up with them, population explosions that threaten starvation even as food productivity increases, conflicting political ideologies that turn the world into two and now three or even four camps, problems of production and distribution and loss of identity through the bigness of it all, leisure time heretofore only known by the retired and the underemployed, automation and specialization, the terror and opportunities of nuclear fission and of outer space, the new worlds on which we may soon land . . . with so much to be solved, we could not possibly have chosen a better time to be born, to be learning, to be teaching, to be reading.

But we must be vigilant, especially against being comfortable librarians. We are imparting all the knowledge of yesterday, which we should, but we must also impart a sense of urgency that the warehouse of past knowledge feed today's child. We can't even be comfortable while taking care of today's student today, for we are, as Loren Eiseley said, "the sculptor(s) of the intangible future." Because

the youth we serve today will grapple with the problems, not of the 1960's, but of the 1970's right on into the 21st century. We must insure that he learns fundamentals, and that he learns to use them by examples of rigorous standards but with flexibile utility. Our library-classroom meets in the spring of 1967, but our vocabulary, our wisdom, and most of all, our imagination must help equip that student for the problems and opportunities of worlds still unfathomed. You must, in the words of Frank Jennings, point "to the far horizon," for "Man is everything he learns and he learns everything he is."

"To know," as Anatole France wrote, "is nothing at all; to imagine is everything." And if you can't project yourself, can't regularly transform yourself, can't bring imagination to what Henry Adams once called the "inert facts" of education, you are cheating the whole future of mankind, for there is no end to your influence except as eternity ends.

So you stand there, one grey morning after another, giving in to the fact that all days can be alike. Or you stand there, one grey morning after another, and you drain yourself because you try so hard to give to your audience, to try to make them lose themselves for extended moments in the roles you can provide for them.

As all of you know, any literate person can read **Hamlet**; but as you also know, in the hands of a powerful interpreter, Hamlet can be anything the actor wants him to be, and the audience will go along gladly.

You then must make the extra effort to see that something more than inert facts flow from that library stage down into the audience, to use your brush so skillfully that the painting engulfs the looker, to put these notes together so that the composition of the day fairly sings. "Thus," again to quote, "the art of teaching is at once the ultimate expression of . . . humanity and (an) initial act of faith."

To breathe life, you must help interpret, interpret, interpret.

You have unparalleled opportunities to do this for every last one of your clients is a social being living in a society that tries to shape him or her every which way. Brainless, capricious, vapid, giggling, boy-crazy she may be; suspicious, rebellious, anti-social, ambitionless he may be; but both of them are still the product of our social concerns and one of the hopes, however forlorn, of our future society. Each must be made to see that the knowledge being fed him has meaning, is alive.

And the only way to accomplish that, to repeat the charge, is to interpret, interpret, **interpret!** Relate, relate, **relate!** Over and over and over, like a general trying to find a way through an enemy wall, like a man of God trying to save a stubborn soul. All you need is to find a way, the tiniest of ways, to reach that student, to somehow get beyond his wall of resistance, to

reach through and touch his mind, his dreams, his responses. Then you can stand in the presence of the poet Goethe as he says to you:

Any man "who can arouse a feeling for one single good action, for one single good poem, accomplishes more than he who fills our memory with rows on rows of natural objects, classified with name and form."

Grey days don't have to be just one after another, full of dreary forms to be filled out for paper-happy administrators, disturbed by the shrilling of a thousand canaries disguised as borrowers, frustrated by the factions in the library lounge. Quite the contrary. You may walk proudly, with the sure step of the seasoned, successful actor — artist, for now you know:

You, sir, are the inheritor of all that is past—all the thinkers, the doers; the artists, the admirals; the great liberals, the great conservatives; the writers, the revolutionaries, whether in thought, religion, science, business, or politics.

And a future of millions is your present audience, an audience that will never go entirely away. With an audience like that, how can you leave a single day's session without having tried to engulf yourself, without being as intellectually and emotionally wrung out as if you had just played Jamie in **Long Day's Journey Into Night**? How can you fail an audience that waits with the Ages, for all future Ages!

You then are the practitioners of a profession that, properly pursued, demands the dedication of an artist. If you give less, you are being paid for high-level baby-sitting and custodial services. But if you will give yourself to seeing that your dissemination of books and learning is indeed a fine art, if you will open the doors of the mind and enlarge the vision and as Clifton Fadiman said, enhance life by exciting the imagination, then you too may preside at the creation of an occasional work of art that amidst all the dross of creation will somehow color life, that will lend quality and character and joy and service so long as one man remains to hand on to one other the treasurers of the past. You are the inheritor of man's right to read and his will to know. You deserve that inheritance only as you help pry open the windows of unfilled minds, and admit those freshets of knowledge that blow, albeit uncertainly, down the long road to wisdom.

CURATOR OF THE MIND'S RICHES . . .

"No bank holds riches such as this—the great legacy of learning in our libraries.

"Here every man may maintain an account. Here all may borrow, in any amount, from the endless assets of the mind.

"The men and women who create and keep our libraries perform far more than an essential service—they guard a priceless trust.

"They indeed serve as 'Curators of the mind's riches.'"

A Pause in Time . . . The Story Hour in San Francisco

MARIAN ANHALT—Children's Librarian
Great Falls Public Library

"A pause in time" is how Padraic Column described the traditional Story Hour at the Children's Services Division pre-conferences in San Francisco. Column deplored the fact that storytelling was dying out as a traditional part of household life in such countries as Ireland, which has long been noted for its storytellers and stories. He felt that the libraries in the United States were doing a great service by providing Storyhours for all age levels on an ever increasing scale. Column states that Ireland has taken steps to preserve storytelling as a natural part of their heritage of folk-lore by establishing an Institute of Storytelling in Dublin, which gathers the roots and origins of this ancient craft for future generations. He told the overflowing group that technology and the comforts of civilization were the factors which were destroying the fabric of storytelling in Ireland, bringing electricity, radio and TV in its place.

The role of the folk tale was discussed by Dr. Robert A. Georges of the University of California, who reminded the group of something too many librarians are prone to forget: "most folk tales are **not** for children, but for adults!" However, Dr. Georges went on to say, in order to tell a story well, it is always good to go back to the basic sources of the tale as much as possible, in order to retain as much of the flavor and style of that particular country and its people. He felt that folk tales are meant to be told and heard, not read, and each telling of the tale will be a different experience for both the teller and the listener. Because the origins of tales are so obscure and most difficult to trace, it can be said that there is no standard text for a folk tale. Therefore in deciding to tell a particular story, it is always well to examine several sources, and to choose the one that suits the individual Storyteller best.

Frances Clarke Sayers spoke brilliantly on the types of Storyhours held in libraries throughout the United States, and stated that for pre-schoolers, Storytelling might be said to be a prelude to the exciting act of reading. Mrs. Sayers felt that we had lost the older children as listeners in the Storyhours of today . . . the 12's, 13's, 14's and 15's, which is a situation that should be rectified. Pre-schoolers have been pre-empting their place, and are a whole new audience in the libraries across the United States. Miss Sayers said that through the Storyhour, libraries have given children a knowledge of the past,

assimilating both emotional, cultural and psychological motifs which have existed in mankind.

Many stories were told by various people at the pre-conferences, from many sources and countries. Some were done in dialect, some were word-for word rendering of folk tales, beautifully done, and some were simply told by the storyteller in his own style and way.

There was some disagreement on what elements made up a Storyhour, and what constituted a proper setting for the Storyhour. While poetry and told stories were held to be an integral part of the Storyhour, there were those who wondered if music, songs, games and fingerplays should be included. However, they did come to the conclusion that the setting of the Storyhour and the choice of material were factors that had to suit the taste and personality of the Storyteller, if the best results were to be obtained.

So, as Column keened for the past days of the skilled storytellers, with peat fires and the poor homes of the Irish peasant, who had kept alive the flame of storytelling, others saw a bright future opening up for Storytelling on all levels, with the librarian as the instigator.

"A pause in time" . . . the Storyhour appears to have a brighter future than had been thought possible before the pre-conferences took place in San Francisco.

"Go Where the Kids Are . . ." Was the Cry . . .

MARIAN ANHALT—Children's Librarian
Great Falls Public Library

"You've got to go where the kids are," was the cry raised by two young adult librarians at one of the ALA Young Adults Services Division programs in San Francisco.

These two vivid young librarians, Joan E. Clark of the New York State Library, and Louis Wilson of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, presented a program on "Way-Out" Ways of Reaching the Young Adult in which a "real-live" panel of high school youngsters was used, together with films, formats of possible programs for young adults and pertinent book talks were given to interested librarians, in order to emphasize points about how to reach out to the young adults in the world of today.

They pointed out the fact that all too many of our young high school people were not being reached at all, since they never come to the public library; therefore, the public library must go seek them out . . .

wherever they are, on the streets, in their favorite hang-outs, in their clubs. Good-will, understanding and tolerance were stressed as being necessary qualities for the Young Adult librarian to have. It was felt that all too often nowadays the librarian was unwilling to tolerate the Young Adult, or that while the librarian might well "Knock himself out" finding some small item needed by a high school youngster for a class, the librarian made no effort to encourage this same youngster to read for joy and pleasure, and for a better understanding of himself and the world about him. Miss Clark and Mr. Wilson had found that quality paperbacks were one of the sure ways to these people. Rather than checking them out formally, they offered the Young Adult his choice of one, and asked that if he wished to keep it, would he replace it with a different one for someone else. It works.

This team presented new techniques of showing "in" filming done by high school youngsters, with music also done and presented by them, as well as a provocative film on sex education which was followed by a frank discussion panel made up from the high school people present. These were all tied together with a strong emphasis on books and booklists designed to arouse the Young Adult's interest.

Programs in the library that were planned and presented and asked for by Young Adults were the ones that proved most successful in attracting flocks of high school youngsters to the public library. When the libraries attempted to initiate programs of their own, the attendance fell drastically off. Folk music of the day, karate, driving, sex education, photography were some of the very popular things the youngsters asked for, and which had resounding success.

As for reaching those who were not in the habit of using the library, they found that wonderful results can be had by going out to the suburbs, on the side-walks, to the hang-outs that Young Adults frequented, with loads of paperbacks and books.

The two energetic Young Adult librarians thought that if the youngster in high school was not reached at vulnerable age, he might well become a "drop-out" from the public library, so proving a loss as an adult patron for the rest of his life.

Therefore, at San Francisco, the great importance of reaching the youngster by "way-out" methods, and getting him to read for fun and pleasure, was emphasized with the cry, "You've got to go where the kids are!"

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Great Day in Great Falls!

Sunday, November 12th was a day of all out celebration when the beautiful new building of the Great Falls Library was dedicated. Mr. L. L. Callaway, Jr., publisher of Newsweek, who gave the major address, is pictured above with Alma Jacobs, Librarian, right and far left Bea Eigher, Extension Librarian and Margaret Warden, Chairman of the Board.

Thousands of people from Great Falls and from all corners of the state attended the gala occasion which marked the construction of the first large public building in Great Falls in fifty years.

On the following pages Mr. Callaway is shown with Senator Bertsche left, Architect William Hess and Ruth O. Longworth, State Librarian all of whom took part in the program. The attractive lobby with some of the guests, the exterior, and a close-up of the court where the flag raising by the boy scouts and the municipal band opened the ceremonies are shown. A bronze plaque will soon be hung at the entrance to the library which says: This Library is Dedicated . . .

to the Dreams of Yesterday;
to the Deeds of Today;
to the Visions of Tomorrow.

Westward, Look, The Land is Bright

L. L. CALLAWAY, JR., Publisher
Newsweek, Inc.

Mr. Mudd, Mrs. Jacobs,
Mrs. Longworth

Members of the Library Staff

Trustees and Members of the
Citizens Library Committee

Mayor McLaughlin and the
City Council

Ladies and Gentlemen
and Relatives of the Speaker:

I am honored to be with you and I appreciate especially the most generous introduction by my old friend, Bill Bertsche. It is a privilege to be invited to come back home to Great Falls for such a very special occasion—such a wonderful occasion.

This was my hometown for nine happy years. My older sisters and my brother went to grade school and high school here, as I did, and used the Great Falls Public Library, as I did. The prettiest member of the family—my sister Mary was born here.

My father and mother made their decision to move to Great Falls (from Virginia City) to provide a better education for their children. Even then (in 1914) the excellent schools and the superior public library of Great Falls were recognized throughout the State. That was 53 years ago. All the Callaways have loved this beautiful city since we lived here so long ago. My father's successful law partnership with the wonderful Judge Charles N. Pray helped too in making our life here a happy one.

I know that I am among friends.

For here this afternoon are some of my oldest and closest friends—friends of my boyhood, such as Bill Griffin, Jack Stevenson, and John Yaw, (who must be the best photographer in the Northwest). If he can make me look ten years younger in pictures, he **has** to be good.

As a result, I feel none of the qualms that ordinarily fill me as I face an audience. But I am struck by two thoughts—

First, that library dedication speeches come in **all** sizes and shapes in inverse measure to the speaker — rather like Parkinson's Law:

The less a man has to say—the longer he takes to say it.

Second, that since DeGaulle has

This speech was given at the Dedication of the new Great Falls Public Library, November 12, 1967.

practically laid claim to Quebec, perhaps he will want Montana next (since our State was part of the Louisiana Purchase) and, therefore, I should address you in French. However, I will stick to English.

I do not think the importance of this great new public library can be over-estimated.

It is important in itself as an integral part of the education system of this city. It advances the standards of education **and** culture in this great city. And surely it will spread its influence throughout Montana, to surrounding regions. Indeed, the good of this library will be felt ultimately through the nation. For this is the power of education.

I am not going to go into the details of your long struggle to get the funds to carry out the vision—the great vision—of Mrs. Jacobs, her Staff, her Board of Trustees, and the Library Study Committee and many others.

It must have been agonizing: defeat of the bond issue for the Library in 1959.

Your swift response: The organization of the friends of the Great Falls Public Library — and what good friends they proved to be.

Then in 1963, **another** defeat of **another** bond issue.

Final victory in 1965 when the $900,000 bond issue for the new Library was passed.

Completion in October of this year.

And **today** we dedicate this great new public library to the service of the city, the region, the State **and** the nation.

Perhaps we can begin by saying that the building of a new public library is akin to the gift of immorality. For good books are, most surely imperishable, and live in the minds of men forever.

How proud **you** must be — **you** who planned so wisely—worked so consistently and vigorously — and maintained **your courage** in the face of all of those obstacles.

I salute you, Alma Jacobs, superior librarian and civic leader extraordinary.

Since the Great Falls Public Library serves this entire region, your duties are very much larger and your responsibilities much greater than those of the usual librarian.

To recite the achievements of Alma Jacobs would require more time than I am given here today. Her accomplishments extend to many fields of endeavor. As the Tribune said last month, "Alma Jacobs' goals have a way of turning into achievements." To this I can only add, Mrs. Jacobs is, indeed, a woman for **all** seasons.

Your concept of the purpose, aims and functions of the Library is not only great, but you have been eloquent in interpreting and communicating these needs.

There are so many dedicated and resolute citizens of Great Falls who should be mentioned by name for their part in bringing this library into being. Time is short, however, so I am going to place on the record in my prepared remarks many of the names and women who won the great and good fight for the library.

But, surely, we would not be here this afternoon if Mrs. Robert D. (Margaret) Warden, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and her able associates had not had the vision and the determination to bring this library into fulfillment. The people at Great Falls—all of us here today—are indebted to Mrs. Warden for her all-important contributions to this endeavor.

Mrs. Warden and her Board of Trustees have provided the leadership in interpreting the library's services to the community and have been notably successful in setting forth the library's needs. As everyone here knows, the Board of Trustees is composed of: Mrs. Warden, Chairman; Mrs. Richard Ellis; Mrs. C. H. Reissing; my old friend, William H. Bertsche; Mayor John McLaughlin; and Dr. Harold Wenaas. (Former members of the Board were Mrs. Leo C. Graybill, Mrs. Roy H. Bell, Mrs. John Nelson Hall, Robert B. Farnsworth, Thomas E. Jermin, John A. Lindsay, Jr., John C. Hall, Mayor John W. Steffani, Mayor William H. Swanberg, and Mayor Marian Erdmann.)

I want to: Salute the valiant 400 citizens of the Library Study Committee who carried petitions three times through hail, sleet, and snow to get the issue on the ballot.

The friends of the library who organized this new Library Study Committee included Mr. and Mrs. William Conklin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bateman, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Victor Weible, and Russell Conklin, Mrs. William Hilde, Mrs. Harold Reichert, George Hathaway, and the Retired Teachers' Association. (Let me also salute The Lions Club who sponsored the first campaign in 1959—the good work that they did initially helped to result in the final victory.)

I salute the dedicated Staff of the Library who have worked under the most adverse conditions in the old building and in temporary quarters, nevertheless maintaining their high standards of service to the community.

I salute the present Board of Trustees and the disinguished former members of that Board.

I am sure you would want me to thank the members of Great Falls City Council for their major help—especially in their work relating to the construction funds—and to express our appreciation for the fine cooperation of the other departments of the City Government.

As everyone here knows, the City Council members are: J. B.

Austin, Mrs. John Nelson Hall, Joe Bauer, Robert F. Carter, Fritz Norby, William H. Pardis, Dominick Fontana, Clarence J. Bartell, Vince Kerouac, and Mrs. Helen O'Connell.

Finally, the advice and counsel and consistent help of the Montana State Library Commission and especially the State Librarian, Mrs. Ruth O. Longworth, was a constant inspiration.

And, as everyone knows, it was the $230,000 in the Library Services and Construction Act that provided the essential ingredient in the final campaign. A deep bow of appreciation to Mr. William Baillie, Chairman of the Montana Library Commission, for his great assistance.

I salute Mr. William J. Hess of McIver and Hess, the chief designer of this beautiful, efficient, and altogether splendid new library—and all others who with heart and hand labored to bring a great dream to a wonderful reality.

I cannot think of more dedication on the part of a community than to cooperate so gallantly in order to invest in its children and their future. The new Great Falls Public Library is a confident expression of our society's ability to cope with the great problems, domestic and international, that confront us.

For it is only through a courageous belief in the benefits of education and the understanding of a world which is continually in revolution . . . that we can successfully meet the terrifying problems that confront us all.

Thus, I believe that the nation's greatest need is—better educated Americans—and central to that is the Library—**because the mission of the Library is to educate.**

Benjamin Franklin, in his autobiography, referred to the libraries founded by the Library Co. of Philadelphia in 1731:

"These libraries have improved the general conversation of Americans, have **made the common tradesman and farmers as intelligent as most gentlemen from other countries,** and perhaps have contributed . . . to the stand so generally made throughout the colonies in defense of their privileges."

When the first public library of any consequence was opened in Boston in 1854, the leading citizens then (like the leading citizens of Great Falls today) believed:

"Libraries were necessary to train citizens to understand questions going down to the very foundations of the social order."

Thus, I believe that the nation's greatest need **is** better-educated Americans, and more of them, then the tremendous importance of the well-equipped and well-run public library is essential to the life of the community and the region in which it operates. The fact is that the economic and social advances during

recent decades result largely from the massive growth in educational achievement.

Thirty-five years ago—less than three quarters of the young people completed eight years of schooling —and less than three in ten graduated from high school. Only one in 17 graduated from college—one in 110 received a Master's Degree —one in 100 a Doctor's Degree.

In effect, the proportion now receiving college degrees approaches those receiving high school diplomas 35 years ago.

Never in the history of the world has this nation, or any other nation, **needed so urgently citizens who can think broadly, and boldly, and incisively** about the problems of the nation and the world and come up with solutions that are **right** and **fair** and **just.**

We should never forget that ours is a nation in which so many men and women owe almost their entire education **to the availability of books.** Americans who trained themselves through self-imposed reading programs include businessmen, farmers, frontier lawyers such as Patrick Henry and Presidents such as Jackson and Lincoln. Thomas Jefferson held among his most cherished projects the need for mobile libraries to make books available to everyone regardless of geographical location or economic station. And even with a standard college education, Jefferson, himself, got most of his education from his own reading program of books carried in his saddlebags while he supervised Monticello and its surrounding properties.

Today this need is even greater. Even with our free colleges, our adult extension courses, our accelerated teaching methods in grade schools, we would be naive to think that even a small part of the information we must have can come only from the classroom. So long as our civilization continues to add to its body of knowledge, so long will the library continue to grow in vitality and importance to our existence.

I subscribe wholeheartedly to this view of one of America's most distinguished men, Walter Lippmann. He recently wrote:

"I believe the historic fact that we are living through the closing chapters of the established and traditional way of life. We are in the early beginnings of a struggle, which will probably last for generations, to remake our civilization. It is **not** a good time for politicians. It is a time for prophets and leaders and explorers and inventors and pioneers, and for those who are willing to plant trees for their children to sit under."

And, I might add, those who are willing to build libraries for their children to read in.

We will find some of the right directions for what to do and how to do it in the books that are in

this library, and from current history that we read every day, and every week.

Every generation leaves unsolved problems to those who follow, but my generation has been overly generous in leaving such great and grave problems (the most serious and complex in history) to you who follow.

First, is the danger of nuclear war.

Second, the present Vietnam war and all its attendant dangers, frustrations, and far-reaching effects on our international and domestic policies.

Third, the multiple problems of the big cities—crime in the streets, unemployment, poor housing, unequal opportunities for education.

And, just to add one for good measure, over-population in the world and under-production of food. Just to be a little more specific, world population is now 3½ billion; we are adding over 65 million new mouths to feed a year; by the year 2000 (really not so far away) we will have a world population of 7 billion. Either the birth rate of the world must come down, or the death rate will go up.

Looking back, all of us know that it was the American farmer—whose hard work, inventiveness, foresight, and, in many cases, sheer brilliance in innovation that saved many parts of the world from starvation after World War I and after World War II — they continue to save a good part of the world from famine today.

The farmers of Montana have played a great and significant role in all of these major efforts to prevent world-wide calamity. Indeed the inventiveness of the Montana farmer, the creation of new methods of farming give hope that the production of food throughout the world can be increased, and innovators from the farms and the agricultural schools of Montana, are at work all over the world today raising the level of food production.

This great problem and other world and national problems are not remote from Great Falls. Just to use one other example, the most dangerous problem of all—nuclear war. Not too many years ago if anyone asked me where the safest place in the world was, I would have said "any place in Montana." Yet, today, with the 34th Strategic Missile Wing operating from Malmstrom Air Force Base right here, this section of Montana—and many other places in Montana—are in the front lines in any war. In fact, regardless of where one lives there is no place to hide, no place of absolute security.

It is the **quality** of the life of this city, and this region, which, it seems to me, has been the constant goal of so many of your leading citizens. It is this enrichment of the life of all the citizens it reaches

that makes the new library so important, so essential.

St. Augustine, that brilliant African, defines the element—time—as a three-fold present:

The **Present** as experienced now.

The **Past** as present memory, and

The **Future** as present expectation.

The present is almost too much with us, **but I am not pessimistic about the ability of Americans to solve almost any problem.** Our past is sufficient proof that Americans can live up to their responsibilities and can solve their problems no matter how difficult. But it is a fact that Americans who are Westerners, are more optimistic than the rest of the country, and continuously **look to the future.** James Bryce, the British scholar and politician, said it best about the west—he wrote this in 1883:

"It is the same everywhere from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Men seem to live in the future rather than in the present. Not that they fail to work while it is called today, but that they see the country not merely as it is, but as it will be twenty, fifty, a hundred years hence."

With this in mind, let's look back just for a moment at what's happened in transportation, because transportation is one of the keys to our future here in Montana and particularly in Great Falls. As Frederick Jackson Turner put it:

"The buffalo trail became the Indian trail, and this became the traders' 'trace'; the trails widened into roads, and roads into turnpikes, and these, in turn, were transformed into railroads."

My grandfather and grandmother and my father (who was then five years old) came from Corinne, Idaho to Virginia City in 1872 by stage coach protected by soldiers on the lookout for hostile Indians. They had come by rail to Idaho from Paris, Illinois. He, to assume his post as Secretary of the Territory of Montana. (You'll recall that Custer's massacre was in 1876, four years later.) In 1804 Lewis and Clark were able to get, by water—on the Missouri—as far as Great Falls; and after 1860, Fort Benton for a few years became a major river port. In fact, in 1867, 43 steamers tied up at Fort Benton and carried 10,000 passengers and 15,000 tons of mining equipment, food and other goods.

What would the oldtimers say now about the speed of jets in the trackless skies. Surely, looking ahead, Great Falls is destined to be one of the great jet ports of the world.

In 1903, Theodore Roosevelt said:

"The Pacific Era (which is destined to be the greatest of all) is just at its dawn."

I think we will see his great dream fulfilled after peace comes to Southeast Asia. I think we will

see the greatest development of trade in the entire Pacific area that the world has ever seen. I think that all the Western States, including Montana, will benefit from this great trade development.

In a very real way, the citizens of Great Falls live up to Bryce's description of the West. He praised the **exuberance** of the West as **"already living in the future,** which today is only half finished and yesterday already forgotten."

It seems especially fitting that Great Falls, one of the first planned modern cities of the nation, should become the largest city of Montana.

And, as the largest city, that its citizens should take the leadership in bringing new educational institutions into being and taking giant steps as you have done in the cretion of this library.

In the jet age: The world is open to Great Falls and Great Falls is open to the world.

The blights of the large cities, the pollution of air and water, the civil disorders, and other man-made problems will inevitably bring new citizens from these areas to Montana and to Great Falls.

They will be especially attracted to this region because of its cultural and educational advantages.

In less than ten years, Great Falls will have a population of more than 100,000. How wise you are in preparing your educational systems (including your library) to advance the standards of living and learning of this larger population.

Our country is both an Atlantic and a Pacific power . . . and you may become a major metropolitan center on the jet routes to the Pacific.

So let me close with these lines by the poet, Arthur Clough:

AND NOT BY EASTERN WINDOWS ONLY

WHEN DAYLIGHT COMES, COMES IN THE LIGHT

IN FRONT, THE SUN CLIMBS SLOW, HOW SLOWLY

BUT **WESTWARD, LOOK, THE LAND IS BRIGHT.**

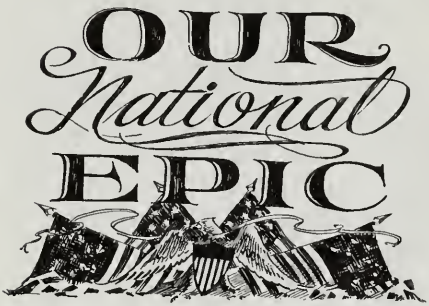
For a Daughter Discovering Books

You who have never drawn up water
From a well, my sheltered daughter,
Fail to know or even dream
How little a bucketful can seem
Nor how much you can draw of it
Eventually, bit by bit.

Ten volumes read are excellent
Though few, judged by the measurement
Of all the knowledge in the well.
Yet, book by bookful, who can tell,
This early in your 'prenticeship,
From what deep waters you may dip?

Elaine V. Emans
(Horn Book, June 1963)

OUR National EPIC



an essay by HELEN B. WEST

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It is evident to those who have their finger on the public pulse that the great Lewis and Clark Expedition is coming into its own. The signs are everywhere. A state politician recently remarked he had discovered, by referring to the Expedition, a sure device for recovering an audience's wandering attention. Immediately, he said, they sit up and take notice. Publishers are tuning in on this wavelength: books and articles on the most minute aspects of the journey proliferate. Paperback bookstores report it is nearly impossible to keep the two available complete editions of the Lewis and Clark Journals in stock. Museums, libraries and state agencies find that more and more people ask directions to the river, and, once there, want to know if those really are the cottonwoods under which the valiant "Corps of Discovery" camped. The American nation wants to re-live the celebrated transcontinental trek.

Scholars attempt to account for this ground swell by systematic appraisals of the economic, geographic and political contributions of the Expedition. No one would dispute the importance of these far-reaching results. Certainly Thomas Jefferson, although no doubt with a dream in the back of his mind, spoke in these same terms when he urged Congress to appropriate money for the venture.

However, accustomed as we are to specific measurements — preferably those in dollars and cents— we are in danger of underestimating the greatest contribution of the Lewis and Clark Expedition when we fail to acknowledge that more than Indian trade, national defense, scientific inquiry and economic expansion headed westward up the Missouri in those six canoes and two pirogues. The reason for the growing public clamor is an instinctive realization that the invisible burden which accompanied the Lewis and Clark Expedition up-

stream was that unique saga for which all nations search, our national epic.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition left the winter quarters of Fort Mandan in April, 1805, the journey from St. Charles to that point serving as a prologue to the undertaking. The composition of the party itself was larger than life: twenty-nine white men, one half-breed, one Negro, one full-blooded Indian woman, and a baby. No ordinary crew.

This boatload of America started upriver when, in the time-scale of civilization's eons, the ink on the Declaration of Independence was scarcely dry. Intelligence, objectivity and humanity—in the persons of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark—steered the course through uncharted territory, beset by perils on all sides, in a combination of faith and skepticism, revising as they went along previous assumptions of geography.

Reading this odyssey as a "Pilgrim's Progress" becomes inevitable — the implications, as in all good allegory, limited only by the reader's own choice. We follow as the men toil up the Missouri, stripped one by one of its tributaries, until they approach its source, a tiny mountain stream, "the most distant fountain of the water of the Mighty Missouri in surch of which we have spent so many toilsome days and wristless nights."

It is on the summit of the continent that Lewis celebrates his thirty-first birthday, rededicating his talents to what he conceives to be the purpose of life, to "further the happiness of the human race (and) to advance the information of the succeeding generation."

One feels, although this may admittedly be a Montana's viewpoint, that west of the Continental Divide is the Expedition's dark purgatory, their Slough of Despond. Clark declares, on his first view of the Pacific, "Ocian in view. O the Joy!" But one senses, through that soggy winter, the dread in the minds of the men of that great rocky barrier they must cross before emerging once again into the warmth and abundance of the plains.

The appeal of the Journals, that misspelled, casually written and ingeniously punctuated record of the Expedition, seems irresistable. The casual reader consulting paragraphs at random finds himself hooked. He responds to the direct, unselfconscious communication, the disarming candor, the tense episodes, interspersed amid the wealth of course measurements and scientific data, of extreme physical exertion or danger relieved by spontaneous exuberance, a "dance on the green," and cropping out here and there, a humor which is the mark of psychic well-being.

Reading the Journals, one comes to realize that the success of the Expedition and its hold on the American imagination is due to the kind of expedition it was, the quali-

ties of mind and spirit it represented. We marvel at this valiant group, who remain, through all their trials and tribulations, possessed of "perfect harmony and good understanding towards each other." We feel we must discover the message in this epic of ours, the secret of this strength.

In reducing the many admirable qualities of the young Captains to a common denominator, we find those elements of equity, responsibility and dispassion which are summed up in the word justice. Captain Lewis and Captain Clark assume that human society everywhere recognizes responsibility. They are firm but fair with their men, and, unlike those who followed in the settlement of the West, require a scrupulous integrity of themselves as well as expecting it of others.

This is the only hypothesis of this scientific expedition, the one constant in their relations with the widely diverse Indian cultures they encounter, from the Sioux to the Chinook. They seem never to be misunderstood. Justice was the amulet which guaranteed the success of the Expedition, accounting for the high morale of the party and for its safe passage through the wilderness.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition means different things to different people. It means self-reliance to some, courage to others, and to others still, the objectivity of the truly scientific mind. One may compile one's own lists of the national traits, or ideals, it embodies: idealism and pragmatism, youth, vitality, a pioneer respect for the partnership of women. Most essential, one finds in the Expedition the westering impulse, indispensable to the epic of a nation which, according to Thoreau, is drawn toward the West and the wild with every setting sun, in an attempt to renew its vigor.

Mr. Charles Gallozzi, Assistant Chief, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress meets with the members of the Montana State Library staff to explain the program. Seated far right is Mr. Emil Honka, Director, Division of Blind Services, Department of Welfare who attended the first morning session.

Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Another service of your State Library

In November, 1967 a completely new kind of library collection arrived at the Montana State Library. Three thousand two hundred talking book records, which had been shipped from the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. were unloaded and shelved as the initial step in the State Library becoming a regional library for the blind and physically handicapped on January 1, 1968.

With the passage of the Amendments of 1966 to the Library Services and Construction Art a new title was added authorizing payments to states for library service to the physically handicapped including the blind. Title IV-B broadened the category of eligible users to include those unable to read or use conventionally printed materials. Upon the enactment of this legislation the Montana State Li-

brary began to make plans to provide this service from its headquarters in Helena. Previously the State Library had contracted with the Seattle Public Library for the Blind to furnish the talking book records and the talking book machines were distributed by the Division of Blind Services of the Welfare Department. The machines are now also located at the State Library.

The reading materials for the blind and physically handicapped are provided by the U. S. Government through the Library of Congress to the regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped. Those who are eligible for this service are those with the inability to hold a book or magazine, to turn pages, and to see the print clearly and comfortably for a reasonable length of time without special aids or devices other than regular eyeglasses. Some examples of physical handicaps where muscle or nerve deterioration or paralysis might be present are: cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, arthritis, infantile paralysis, myasthenia gravis and diplegia.

An individual wishing to apply for this library service should secure a brief statement describing the characteristics of his physical disability and certifying his eligibility from such competent authority as a doctor, optometrist, registered nurse, professional staff member of a hospital or other institution or agency, or in the absence of any of these from a professional librarian. In cases of total blindness a statement signed by a responsible member of the community is acceptable. Library service to an individual begins when the Montana State Library receives the certification of disability. There is no charge for the service and the books and machines are sent postage free to and from the borrower.

When an individual has established his eligibility for service, the State Library will send catalogs which list the talking books. From these the reader may select a generous amount of books that he wishes to read. The State Library will send three or more books in the initial shipment and as each book is returned, another choice will be sent, thus assuring that the reader is never without reading material. Talking Book Topics, a printed list of current titles, is sent bi-monthly to all Talking Book readers so that new titles can be selected and added to the lists which are already on file.

The book collection consists of talking books, books on tape and large print books. The volumes to be recorded are selected by the Library of Congress with the advice of committees composed of librarians, book critics and blind readers in all walks of life. Recognizing that the blind public is a

cross section of society with tastes varying from best sellers and detective stories to the classics, biography and philosophy the selection available is as varied as that a good public library offers. Children's and young people's books are also represented in the collection. Braille books are available through the Seattle Public Library, Library for the Blind, 425 Harvard Avenue North, and requests for these can be sent directly to that address.

The State Library will deliver a talking book machine when an application is made and eligibility established. The machine may be kept as long as a disability lasts, and should be returned to the State Library if there is need of repair and a new machine will be issued. Every public library will have a demonstration machine which can be borrowed in case of emergency. The Telephone Pioneers, highly skilled techinicians from the Bell Telephone system, service and repair all talking book machines when they are returned to the State Library in Helena. The Pioneers volunteer their time to keep the talking book machines in excellent repair.

Records of blind readers who were using the service were transferred to the State Library late in December and service to them has continued uninterrupted. Ten thousand brochures describing the program and providing information for applying have been prepared by the State Library and distributed widely throughout the State. The State Library has also enlisted the aid of service clubs, librarians and interested organizations in local communities to assure participation in the program by all eligible persons.

State Publications Library Distribution Center

The Montana State Library has become a state publications library distribution center as the result of a law enacted by the last legislature. The need for an orderly depository library system has long been felt by many librarians in the state. In preparation for setting up this service visits were made to all the state agencies by a member of the State Library staff. Plans for the distribution of state documents were explained and each state agency submitted lists of their publications.

The next step has been to determine which libraries wish to be depository and for the State Library to sign contracts with these libraries. The following libraries will be

depositories: University of Montana Library, Montana State University Library, Eastern Montana College Library, Montana College of Mineral Science & Technology Library, the Historical Society Library, Billings Public Library, Great Falls Public Library, the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., the Center for Research Libraries, Chicago, the New York Public Library, New York, the New York State Library, Albany and the University of California Library, Berkeley.

Publications from the state agencies will be sent to the State Library who will in turn furnish the depositories with copies of the material it receives. The State Library will publish and distribute yearly a list of available state publications. One copy of each document will be available at the State Library for inter-library loan.

Let's Talk About Books

By SHIRLEY HAKE, Librarian
Billings Public Library

To some Lawrence Durrell is the Alexandrian Quartet, to others poetry. To me he is the brilliantly hot summer of the Columbia Basin, the blue, blue water of some of its lakes, and the wild roses growing from the rocky faces of the coulees.

Books have an odd effect. I'm torn when I argue, as I do, that no book ever led anyone into criminal behavior that wasn't headed that way anyway. Because I know I have been led, if not into crime.

I took up Roquefort cheese after an essay by Christopher Morley. I fooled myself into believing I liked cucumber sandwiches the summer I read War and Peace (wasn't it there in the summer house where they ate cucumber sandwiches and honey?) At any rate Tolstoy smells of cucumber to me. It might be guessed that my second love is food.

That summer in the Basin, the thermometer seldom dipped below 100 degrees—and on the bookmobile we carried jugs of water and salt tablets and worked in that hot, dusty country standing in pools of sweat. But at the end of such days we grabbed some books and cheese and fruit and took off across the desert to the seep lakes. We dove off the rocky cliffs into the cool, cool water and popped up again reborn.

It was on one such broiling hot day that I climbed back onto the rocks to open the book "Prospero's Cell" and discover for the first time the jeweled beauty of Lawrence Durrell's prose. That stunning, beautiful journal of his time on the island

of Corfu before the war. Sitting there in the heat and dust by the lake I heard him say of Corfu that the air came up "as cool as the breath from the heart of a melon." And I shivered with the beauty of it.

For a while I was drugged with Durrell—drunk on his words. He took me then to Rhodes with "Reflections on a Marine Venus." To the haunting sad poetry of C. P. Cavafy. His own poetry I have liked less well. But the four novels of the Alexandrian Quartet kept me entranced: four novels each telling the same story but from a different character's eyes—and hence a totally different story. Has anyone spoken so tellingly about the nature of "truth"?

But always those words. Who matches him for the joy of rolling out such sounds, so savoring the feel and flavor of words? Dylan Thomas, perhaps.

I couldn't rest then until I made my own pilgrimage to Greece, from Athens across to Corfu in a small Greek plane amongst chickens and old women in their black dresses, fingering their beads. Across the island in an ancient taxicab with a most talkative driver who covered the winding road amongst the olive groves, leaning on his horn and facing backwards, most of the time, talking to me about the wonderful places of his friends where I should shop.

Until at last there was the bay and Paleokastrizza with its tiny inn and the monastery on the point —unchanged from the old engraving in the book.

A short distance from the inn a man came running down the hill waving and yelling to stop the taxi. He, as it turned out, was to open the place for this strange lone guest coming in the middle of March to a place where few Americans ever came. That first evening was beyond all expectations. The air was soft and sweet and I walked at dusk up the road to the monastery and sat on an old stone bench and drank in the bay, the rocky cliffs, the olive groves and the inn below.

Two women came down from one of the houses to prepare my supper — served to this solitary diner by a white-jacketed waiter.

But one thing all book-led people ought to keep firmly in mind is— the very point Durrell was making —no story can ever be told the same twice. Time and perspective make every "truth" relative. No matter how well researched the venture, it leads always to the unexpected.

I lit a cigarette and waited for a second cup of coffee — which never came. I looked around and the waiter had vanished. All sounds had stopped in the kitchen. The only light was the small lamp on my table. The building was completely deserted. It had been a long day anyway, so I made my way up to my room on the second floor anticipating a nice hot bath and reading in bed. I turned on the tap and got a gurgle and a roar

that seemed to shake the building, followed by a trickle of water that was salty and icy cold. It had begun to rain and by this time the building was damp and freezing. Undaunted, I wrapped myself in my robe and got into bed, settling myself with Thucydides, which seemed an appropriate choice. No sooner settled, however, than the lights went out—the electricity was turned off at 10 p.m. I dozed fitfully, a numb and trembling ball, buried under every piece of clothing I carried in my suitcase. At least I must have dozed off since I remember being shocked fully awake by a loud crack against the window. Never, I thought, had there been such a wind and rain storm. Not until daylight did I realize that it wasn't wind driven rain that was beating against my second floor window—it was waves from the bay.

Years later (it seemed) the phantom women from the hill appeared to fix my breakfast and I spent the morning huddled in several sweaters and a coat by a small fire attempting to start circulation again in my numb extremities. The waves continued to splash over the building and water began to come through the floor. At noon several hearty and overly cheerful officials arrived from the Greek Airlines, having heard of the magnificent display the storm was creating at Paleokastizza, and I got word that the forecast was for more of the same. By mid-afternoon I was certain that gangrene had set in and I quit. My call for a taxi brought the owner of the inn from some mysterious place. He begged me to stay, pleading that things would be better "when the season starts" —apparently **then** they would light fires and use lights—when there were more people. Well when, I said, does the season start? March 15th, said he. Since it was then March 14th—I fled.

And oh that lovely comfortable warm hotel in Corfu town. I soaked for hours in a hot tub—slept forever in a warm bed—and then tottered down to hot coffee and rolls where I found that **this** hotel had **two** guests—the other being a handsome Englishwoman who ran a tourist agency in Athens. She asked me what led me to Corfu since few Americans went there, and I told her about the Basin and my love affair with the books of Durrell. I said it was as lovely as I expected—but I thought he must have used a little poetic license in regard to the weather. She recoiled at that flip remark and said "Larry did not! Every single word he put in that book was just the way it was!"

And I believe it. That day dawned clear and beautiful and I bought a bag of oranges and walked up around the town, and two children who couldn't understand me gave me a bouquet of wild flowers. The air was sharp and fresh and smelled of lemon blossoms. It wasn't his Corfu—it was something better—it was mine.

Be All You Can Be — Read

By VIRGINIA HARLOWE, Chairman
National Library Week State Committee

My long involvement with libraries has given me many pleasant assignments, but none more pleasurable than serving as State Chairman of National Library Week this year.

The slogan for the Week this year, "Be All You Can Be—Read," recalls for me two recent biographic sketches about two remarkable men.

A profile in the New Yorker early last year featured Eric Hoffer, political and social thinker and the author of The True Believer, The Passionate State of Mind, The Temper of Our Time and other books. In the New Yorker piece Mr. Hoffer's life is described as hard; blind from the age of seven until he was fifteen, he never went to school and in his own words went from the "nursery to the gutter." He has spent most of his life in itinerant jobs, as a migrant farm worker and more recently as longshoreman. When Mr. Hoffer recovered his sight at the age of fifteen he started to read and has never stopped. He read in the public libraries of any town he happened to be in, and influenced by the works of Montaigne, Pascal, de Tocquerville, Bacon and Dostoevski created his own memorable prose.

The recent election of Carl Stokes as the first Negro mayor of a major U. S. city rated a cover story by Time Magazine in which it was reported that Mr. Stoke's childhood was spent in an economically and culturally deprived Cleveland slum. According to Time, Mr. Stokes was not always the best student and was a high school drop-out. However he became a reader at an early age and smuggled books home from the library under his clothes. "Reading was against the mores" he explained. Returning from the service, Mr. Stokes went back to his books and finished high school, college and law school.

Both uncommon men certainly, possessed of unusual abilities, but surely their lives were favorably shaped by this avid interest in reading. Escaping the restrictions or limitations of one's environment, finding a hope or a dream in the world of books can be a start toward "Being All You Can Be."

Our plans for the Week were made at our State Committee Organizational meeting in Billings in October and we should have some very stimulating activities this year. The group discussed a motif for 1968 and one committee member pointed out that when you have something good you do not drop it. The Committee decided to use Stan Lynde's drawing again this year—the little boy on the horse is now almost synonymous with National Library Week in Montana.

Howie the Horse visits the Billings Bookmobile at one of its rural stops. This is the first time he gets a look inside, where we think he appears to be quite interested.

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To Light A Candle

By TED SCHWINDEN

This editorial is reprinted from the Wolf Point Herald-News

An informed and concerned community has authorized the construction of a new high school complex. South of Main Street in Wolf Point, a striking new county library facility was recently occupied. Area citizens and the community leadership point with pride to both projects.

Conversations over recent months underscored widespread concern over the school loss, the resulting educational problems, loss of the gym facilities and tournament, the accumulated trophies, and the destroyed personal effects. Not once, in casual conversation, have I personally encountered comment on the loss of the school library books . . . or interest in the inventory of the new library structure!

The new libraries are reflections of civic pride, evidence of responsible leadership, and a testimony to architectural ingenuity. But they are buildings, no more and no less; it is the contents that give value and meaning. Books . . . ideas . . . imagination . . . information . . . art . . . are the intellectual reservoir of civilization.

Why do rioting radicals abroad turn their torches on American libraries? What explains the ashes in the streets of Berlin in the 1930's? The intelligence, understanding, and awareness of the individual is the single most important element in the development and preservation of a free society—in America or Timbuktu.

Confucius wrote that "Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous." Modern physical facilities, though coupled with dedicated teachers and the best of techniques, are no substitute for the availability, use, and understanding of the written word.

Our new libraries, stocked and constantly replenished with the world's wisdom, old and new, afford the opportunity for a cultural center for this area. From them should grow discussion groups, a demand for adult education, a community theater, stimulus for local artists or writers, a better informed community and a stronger America. Lacking them, we send forth our students disadvantaged, penalize our adult population, and weaken the fabric of our free American republic.

THANKS TO LESLEY

An Index of Volumes 1-20 of **Montana Libraries** has been printed and distributed by the State Library. The Index was prepared by Miss Lesley Heathcote, Director of Libraries, Montana State University. This arduous job was performed without compensation by Lesley and readers of the publication will find the Index a most useful reference tool. Everyone expresses gratitude and thanks to Miss Heathcote for an outstanding contribution.

Montana Library Association Meets In Great Falls

The Montana Library Association will meet in Great Falls May 3rd and 4th. Mrs. Jean Davis, Association President, announces that the program theme is: Widening Horizons Through Reading. Speakers for the conference are Dr. Carl Kraenzel, a specialist in agricultural economics and rural sociology at Montana State University, whose topic will be The Great Plains; Simeon Oliver, an Alaskan Eskimo, will give the Friday dinner meeting address: My Country, My People; and Dr. Robert Dunbar, coordinator of the International Cooperation Center at Montana State University, will address the group on Saturday on the subject; Widening International Horizons through Reading.

The Association of School Librarians, the Trustees and Friends Division and Academic and School Libraries, all divisions of the Association, will hold special meetings devoted to their particular areas of interest.

The two day meeting provides an excellent opportunity for all librarians, trustees and friends to meet, exchange ideas, keep abreast of developments in their field and participate in an informative program. In addition, the location of the gathering this year will give everyone an opportunity to visit the most exciting new library in the state.

Let's Talk About Books

By JEAN DAVIS, Librarian
Eastern Montana College

The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew
The furrow followed free
We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea.

There is a special fascination in being the first to view a scene or to see the customs of a hitherto unknown people. History and literature honor those fortunate ones who have had or can anticipate such experiences: Livingston, Lewis and Clark, the first man on the moon.

The opportunity to enjoy the role of being the first is closed to most of us who pursue our pedestrian way, but the desire is still with us, and nearly all respond vicariously to the accounts of the privileged few who have had the real experience.

Unique opportunities for this experience were presented when white men from relatively advanced cultures came in contact with the indigenous population of North America. Here they saw for the first time scenes and peoples totally new to them. Fortunately for those of us who can lose the present and project ourselves into another time and place through the magic of a book, some of these men were capable artists who have left pictorial records of life as they found it in that first-seen wilderness.

Jacques Le Moyne, who died in 1588, was one of the first to picture the North American Indians. Today only one of his watercolors remains, but his other pictures of life at the Huguenot colony in Florida have been preserved through the excellent engraving of Theodore De Bry. Le Moyne's specific charge was to map the area around the colony; this he did, and all early map buffs will delight in his maps of the south-eastern coast. These maps and about eighty portrayals of Indians and their customs are accompanied by his own account of relations between the colonists and the Indians.

The Huguenot settlement aroused the adventuresome spirit — and probably the cupidity — of the British, and in 1585 the first Roanoke colony was established. The colonists returned to England the following year, but in 1587 a second colony under the governorship of John White was organized. White, a competent watercolorist,

has left beautiful water colors not only of the flora and fauna of the new land but also of the Indian types, customs and native dress.

The accounts and paintings of Le Moyne and White are now available in a handsome volume **The New World** (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1965) edited by Stefan Lorant.

In the hundred years after the Roanoke settlements were abandoned there seems to be only one major illustrator of Indian customs. In the late seventeenth century Charles Becard de Granville included 180 drawings of the flora, fauna and natives of northeastern United States and eastern Canada. His manuscript and paintings were finally published in Paris in 1930 under the title **Raretés des Indes.** So far as I can find, there has not been an English edition nor have I been able to secure a French edition.

The next major contact with new scenes and peoples resulted from the westward movement. The romance of the Lewis and Clark expedition, the wild savagery of the plains Indians and the spectacular scenery of the Rocky Mountains rekindled the desire to preserve on canvas the wonders of this new land. Albert Bierstadt, accompanying the Lander expendtion in 1858 refused to paint the Rockies saying, "Few people would believe they are real rocks."

George Catlin, who went West in 1830 and spent eight years studying and painting the proud plains Indians, established for a whole nation the image of the Indians as a handsome, fiercely independent people. During the summer of 1967 his paintings were on loan to the Whitney Gallery in Cody. If you did not have the opportunity of seeing them there, you can see excellent reproductions in his **Letters and Notes on the North American Indians** (Ross and Haines, 1965) and his **Episodes from Life Among the Indians and Last Rambles** (University of Oklahoma, 1959). Both books preserve admirably Catlin's distinguished portrayal of the Indians who still retained their proud heritage.

About the same time Karl Bodmer travelled West with Maximilian of Wied and left as a record of their trip the eighty-one plates that accompany Maximilian's **Travels in the Interior of North America.** Perhaps the work of no major artist of the early West has been reproduced so often and so badly as Bodmer's. Now that the Maximilian/Bodmer collection is at the Joslyn Museum in Omaha it is hoped that a really fine reproduction of the Bodmer paintings will be made available at a reasonable cost.

Until recently Father Nicholas Point's paintings of the Coeur d' Alene and Blackfoot Indians have been relatively unknown. Father Point, a Jesuit missionary from France, first met the Flatheads at Fort Hall in 1841 and for the next

six years worked tirelessly to improve the spiritual and material life of the Coeur d'Alenes, Flatheads and Blackfeet. He kept careful notes of his experience and, a self-taught artist, painted many pictures illustrating the Indian way of life. These, used to illustrate the DeSmet journals, have the charm of the primitive painter and are now published in a beautiful edition of their own, **Wilderness Kingdom: Indian Life in the Rocky Mountains: 1840-1847** (Holt, 1967).

Alfred Jacob Miller, a professional portrait painter, was the official artist with Stewart's expedition into the Rocky Mountains. A young man in his late twenties, Miller portrayed the country and the Indians with the romanticism of a Chateaubriand. His numerous paintings, mostly watercolors, with his accompanying notes are presented in **The West of Alfred Jacob Miller** (University of Oklahoma, 1951) and offers us one of the finest portrayals of the West and its people before the confrontation with the white man changed a natural way of life.

Of particular interest to Montana are the paintings of Gustavus Sohon, who accompanied the Mullan expedition as artist, guide and interpreter. The report of the expedition was illustrated with Sohon's paintings, and John Ewers, formerly curator of the Museum of the Plains Indians at Browning, has collected and published them in **Gustavus Sohon's Portraits of Flathead and Pend d' Oreille Indians, 1854** (Smithsonian, 1948).

If the many and admittedly rather expensive volumes that preserve the work of these early artists are not obtainable, an excellent collection of these artists and lesser ones is presented in **American Heritage Book of Indians.** Although the scope here is much wider, ranging from South American Indians to Alaskan Indians, the choice of material is skillful and maintains the excitement of those first contacts.

After Sohon and Miller came artists like Russell and Remington to paint the Indian, Bingham to paint the more settled frontier life, Huffman to photograph the Indians in a rapidly changing world. Fine as their work is it lacks the freshness of that first contact. Indian faces are guarded, Indian dress has taken on the quality of a costume, the vast reaches of the landscape show cattle rather than game, log or sod houses more often than teepees. The full fascination of being the first in a new land belongs to a more distant past.

Workshops of Note

Miss Peggy Sullivan, Director of Knapp School Libraries Project, came to Montana in March to conduct four workshops for school and public librarians. **Effective Livrary Service** was the subject of each which Harriet Miller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, sponsored in cooperation with the Montana State Library and the Montana Association of School Librarians. Miss Marie Mastorovich, School Library Consultant, served as director of the workshops.

The Knapp School Libraries Project has been a five year program to demonstrate the value of good library service in key schools that were selected throughout the county for the demonstrations. The librarians attending these sessions found the expertise of Miss Sullivan invaluable.

* * *

Library trustees from all sections of the state will be invited to attend four workshops in June. Scheduled for Missoula on the 8th, Great Falls on the 11th, Glasgow on the 13th and Billings on the 15th, these institutes will feature key resource people in each of the areas of trustee responsibility.

Mrs. Grace Stevenson, who served as Deputy Executive Director of the American Library Association for many years and is now a consultant in Phoenix, Arizona, will discuss the responsibility of the trustee and the library board to provide the best library service possible to their community.

To examine the legal aspect of library trusteeship, the workshop will have Gardiner Cromwell, Professor of law at the University of Montana. Professor Cromwell will review the library laws of the state in detail.

The economic profile of the state and its relationship to libraries will be the topic of Richard Shannon's talk at the meetings. Mr. Shannon is Professor of Economics at the University of Montana.

The workshops are a cooperative effort which will be underwritten by funds from Title I, Community Service and Continuing Education Programs, of the Higher Education Act and from the Library Services and Construction Act. This excellent program will give members of library boards the information and tools they need for more effective library action at home. Trustees should make plans now to attend one of the workshops.

The State of the State's Local History Collecting

By MARIE MacDONALD, Chairman
Local History Committee of Montana Library Association

(The following is a severe condensation of the statement regarding state and local history made by the American Association of State Libraries during the recent San Francisco Conference. I have made this condensation at the suggestion of Alene Cooper of the Montana State Library. The words in quotation are those of the ALA memorandum. The omissions, often extensive, are indicated by dots. My own comments are enclosed in parentheses.)

"The State has a responsibility to preserve its history and its historical resources . . . to make the material available to the public and to preserve it for future generations . . . Materials in the State's historical collection should include printed histories—regional, state and local; maps of the state and territory; pamphlets; broadsides; programs; pictures; files of newspapers published in the State; locally published periodicals; histories of business firms, organizations, schools; house organs; trade catalogs; sermons; speeches; biographies and biographical material about citizens of the State; books by State authors; private manuscripts . . ."

(The Historical Society at Helena has been collecting precisely these things for many, many years. Montana State Library maintains a collection of books about Montana and by Montana authors. There is a rapidly growing collection emphasizing Montana's agricultural history at the Montana State University Library. There are also important collections at the University of Montana, at Eastern Montana College, and in several other Montana libraries, both public and private.)

"A state agency, preferably the State Library, should be a central depository for its own state documents. It should be the agency to distribute its state documents to other libraries within the state and to document centers outside the state. Depository libraries should be designated throughout the state so that the people will have ready access to state publications . . .'

(Please see the January, 1968, issue of **Montana Libraries,** page 19. The State Library is now a central depository for state documents. It distributes them to seven libraries within our state and to five outside the state, including the Library of Congress. The State Library will publish annually a list of available state publications.)

"A collection of session laws of the State, constitutions, codes, legislative reports and journals, court reports, opinions of the attorney general, rules and regulations of the various departments should be on file for the use of the public."

(Montana has a State Law Library at Helena.)

"There should be a survey conducted on a state level to determine the holdings in the field of local history and the manuscript holdings of state interest of public and college libraries, museums, and historical societies within the State. The results of the survey should be kept on file in the State's historical collection, so that research students could be referred to the proper institution for materials in their fields of interest."

(Early in 1965 we sent questionnaires to every library in the state. The replies, from about one-third of the addresses, gave us much valuable information. It also taught us that our questionnaire could be improved. Mary Dempsey of the Montana Historical Society and I together worked out a better version for possible future use.)

"In states where there are several institutions collecting state and local history . . . an attempt should be made to coordinate the collections so that the institutions do not compete with each other in the acquisition of materials."

(A combined shelf list of the State's larger local history collections has been begun at Eastern Montana College, by Jean Davis. This is a worthwhile project indeed.

Would a short descriptive paragraph by each of the state's librarians giving approximate number of items held and field of interest be valuable? For instance, Glendive Public Library has about 400 items in its reserve collection, plus a map collection, emphasizing eastern Montana and the Northern Plains, the pioneers of open range stock ranching, dryland homesteading, and the German-Russian settlement.)

"An archival depository is necessary to preserve and service permanently valuable official records needed for the legal and administrative functions of state government, for the verification and protection of the rights of individuals, and for historical and other research. The care and custody of state archives must be fixed by law . . ."

(A joint meeting of the Local History Committee and the Author's Committee has been planned for the MLA conference at Great Falls. Minnie Paugh of Montana State University will conduct a workshop. All Montana librarians are invited to atend, and to think over this ALA memorandum as background for discussion.

Furthermore, Ruth Longworth has arranged with Rita McDonald, whom many of us remember with affection and respect, to have a workshop, probably in September, on this same important matter of local history gathering.)

Some Dilemmas of Librarianship

By EARLE THOMPSON, Dean of Library Service
University of Montana

This speech, which has been condensed, was given at the annual meeting of District VII of the Washington State School Librarians Association at the Cheney, Washington High School.

It is quite gratifying to me to have been asked to speak to you today. Perhaps I should feel some hesitancy in appearing before you, as one who is not of your faith. Were I a scientist, or a businessman, or an expert in one of the areas of communication, I could bring you a message from the outside world, telling you what wonderful work you are doing, how we could help you, how you could or should better serve us.

But I am not hesitant to speak to you, for we actually are of the same faith, perhaps a few pews removed from each other. In a sense, I am a school librarian, albeit in a slightly different sort of school than those which most of you serve. The longer I labor in the vineyard—that means to "work in the bookstack" — the more firmly I am convinced that there are no upper and lower levels of librarianship—we are all trying to do the same sort of thing, with different groups of people, and therefore with different sets of materials, techniques, and problems. Even these things have a strong similarity and an overlapping nature. While we are in the same sort of work, we have each developed a competence, one of which will not substitute for the other, although it may parallel and complement.

So, then, it is as a fellow librarian that I speak to you today. So that I would not become entangled in the web of trying to identify and comment on your particular brand of problem, I have chosen to approach the problems more generally, and talk about some dilemmas of librarianship. Now, this would be an excellent place to wind up my talk, and tell you what everyone knows — the basic dilemmas facing librarians are always the same — s p a c e , personnel, and money, and the greatest of these is money. Since no one has found continuing and satisfactory solutions to these, there is very little use in trying to generalize futilely, so let's not tread water or spin wheels.

Since you deserve better than that on this occasion, I would like to discuss with you some more fundamental dilemmas than these, some which we all share as librarians, whatever our bent, some which are not so dependent upon money for solution, but which may become even more acute with the possession of more money. And since the way in which each of us would view these matters, or at-

tempt to solve them, would vary in the framework of our own necessities and possibilities, I will refrain from telling you how I think you should view them or solve them. Rather, I will try to identify them to point out the ways they can or do affect us, and point out the choices that we have. In most instances, there is no good side and bad side. It is a matter more of degree, of personal or corporate intent and conviction, and all too often, of individual compromise. I shall not attempt to comment on them in order of importance, not to catagorize them.

One such dilemma stems from our necessity for choosing a position, or a course, between the opposing forces of censorship and intellectual freedom. As libarians, we are told from within our own ranks, and from outside, that it is our responsibility to insure that every person has the opportunity to read whatever he wishes to read, regardless of another person's opinion as to that item's worth, potential influence, or acceptance by certain elements of the public—whether it be political or moral or religious or neither. And, by and large, we agree with the principle of this argument, even though each of us may temper its extent in one way or another. It may be argued that we are purveyors of knowldege, all knowledge, and not arbiters of right and wrong, or taste. We do attempt to serve the individual reader, not the class, or the community, or the interest-group, as a whole. We are told that one man's meat is another man's poison, and each man should be free to choose his own poison, or to indulge his own taste, with free access to the means of doing so. We are told that standards and morals are changing, as are the needs and interests of modern man, and that we must change our ways to be in step.

Where then does this leave us in relation to our governing bodies, be they regents, trustees, school boards, or to that amorphous body, the public at large, or more specifically to parents? Are we not familiar with the insistence that our shelves be kept free of salacious, degrading, inflammatory, frank, controversial or upsetting materials, an insistence all too often coming in contradictory and prejudicial waves, each wave attempting to erode a bit of our support or our freedom of action if we do not conform? Is it true that we must accede to the will of the majority in whatever community we serve? As public servants, are we not also responsible to and for the entire community? Should we not attempt to shield the community from literature and non-literature which may provide a means or an opportunity for corruption of any part of the community — on political, moral, religious, or other grounds?

Where does this leave us with respect to our contention that we indulge in selection, not censorship? That we select for the best interests,

political, moral, religious, or other, of our particular clientele. Are we not taught that we should guide the reader to some degree of fulfillment, of growth and development?

Where can one stand among arguments that children and young people should be guided in their reading and thinking and awareness, in the home, by their parents —and studies which point out that more and more children and young people get little or no guidance in the home because the parents are working and are seldom home? (Dean Thompson continues here to ask if the library should be expected to give its share of guidance to young people.)

Another dilemma with which we are faced is that stemming from the advent of automation, information retrieval, documentation. Few of us would deny that new horizons have been opened to libraries and librarians, and to patrons, by the development of hardware, and philosophies to go with them, which save labor, speed routines, control massive quantities of fact and material. Our desks are inundated with the literature which describes systems and programs already in use, those in progress, and those which will surely follow. Our library schools have been converted to "schools of information science". We are thinking in terms of national networks, central processing, and the death of the book. In many libraries the acquisition and cataloging of materials is done electronically. A few have some sort of electronic serials record control. Many more have electronic circulation control. There are many bibliographic procedures carried out electronically — such as the MEDLARS and GRACE programs of the National Library of Medicine. More and more the manufacture and sale of equipment to do these things is being adopted to library or informational use, rather than this use being a mis-mated by-product of some commercial calculator, or some high speed research equipment. (The speaker goes on to ask how we can continue to be librarians rather than engineers and how we can harness this great force to make it a servant rather than a demanding way of life.)

Another of the dilemmas with which we are faced is related to the basic question of personnel. The question not only of how and where to find the warm bodies to fill our positions and our schedules, but that of what kind of person do we need, what kind can we use.

Our profession is ponderously considering the implications of the "Manpower Crisis" and full-scale all day discussions at the San Francisco ALA conference produced no real answers and few practical suggestions. At least, we were reminded that the basic question is "what is a professional librarian". This is no new question. Do we become professional through completion of a prescribed academic program, or

through working knowledgeably and progressively in libraries for a long period of time? We all like to feel that the ideal professional person has both qualifications. Many of us realize that such persons are hard to find and harder to employ.

Perhaps we should examine the requirements for being a librarian. First, one should be employed in a library. Moreover, one should be able to devise and implement programs, routines, and procedures which will contribute to the accomplishment of the intent of that library. And one should have some competent knowledge of the commodity with which that library deals. To do these things, does one need an administrator or a bookman? Should a librarian emulate a Lawrence Clark Powell, a Helen Haines, or should he emulate a Keyes Metcalf, a Maurice Tauber? I cite these people as being exemplary of the two poles—recognizing that each has some degree of competency in either area. The question can be posed another way. Have our library schools primarily taught techniques rather than education? Some think this is true, and that today's libraries are a haven for those who can manipulate procedures, while they are less able to provide a cultural or intellectual atmosphere of one time. To look at the problem from another angle, which is more valuable to a librarian, a library degree, or a subject degree? Increasingly, all types of libraries are seeking and requiring both. How well can our man-power needs be met by those who have only one or the other? (Dean Thompson discusses the the question of how formal and rigid the qualification requirements for librarians should be and to what extent the librarian should interact in the community in which he serves.)

I spoke earlier of the question of selection and inclusion in our collection. There is another dilemma for librarians in choosing between quality and quantity. All too often our standards are quite specific as to how many volumes our libraries should have, how much money we should have access to, or spend. Perhaps with some reason, we have relatively little to guide us as to what should be included in this count. How many librarians see only the quantity standards, and fail to relate them to the quality guides? Our custom of reporting statistics probably contributes to our attitude in this respect. Given the too-human desire to compare well with our peers, or to surpass them, we strive valiantly to get our budgets and our collections pushed up in the various columns of our categories. Our governing bodies are brow-beaten for more funds, our acquisitions and catalog librarians are driven in a frenzy to add more and more to our collections. We find new ways of counting that, while they may have other validity, also makes the figures look better. I once knew a librarian who almost

cataloged tables and chairs to boom his volume count. More recently I saw an annual report which claimed over one million for its library collection — of which 450,000 were cataloged volumes. The rest was government documents, microfilm reels, microcards and prints, phono records, slides, etc. When everyone else reports volumes and one library reports items and fails to tag the reports as such, inflation has taken place.

The information explosion and the resultant flood of the printed word have thrown an unprecedented burden on our processing personnel and routines. This burden has been multiplied by our rush to achieve acceptance and preeminence through numbers. In attempting to carry our chosen burden, are we making deliberate mediocrity a way of life? Are we accepting on blanket or standing order items of questionable worth, just because this is the easiest and quickest way to get the books in; and finding it less costly in time and postage to keep them than to send them back? (Dean Thompson asks if because of lack of time or people we are sacrificing quality for quantity.)

Along with automation, one of the monolithic ideas of our age is cooperation. We are urged to cooperate with each other, with large groups of others, to form systems and networks. Cooperation, we are told, will give our library and its patrons the benefit of access to a larger collection, will enable us to avoid costly duplication of expenditure and labor, will lessen the burden on each library, and foster the world of scholarship and learning. And, because, we have tried some aspects of cooperation we know that this is so. If you will buy this set, and I buy this, we can each use the other's. If you will specialize in Outer Mongolia I will specialize in Antartica. So what happens? When I ask to use the set I didn't buy, my patron is probably delayed because it is in heavy use just now by your patron. When your clientele demands material on Antartica, I suddenly discover that the reason I chose that subject was because my clientele has a deep interest in it and needed this material in depth and at length. Because both our patrons have urgent needs, and we feel obliged to serve, we begin to fill in on these areas, and soon the benefit of cooperation is gone. Said another way, it is hard to justify the expenditure of funds for material which you will either have no occasion to use or will not be able to use when you do have occasion to do so—particularly when this money would have bought more than you really do need and use more frequently. The extension of Interlibrary Loan service can frequently create a drain on a library's resources, especially if it is one of the "have" libraries, being hit hard by a number of "have nots." And yet, just such assistance to smaller and poorer libraries is

one of the recognized obligations of the larger and more wealthy.

The idea of cooperation has received a great deal of impetus from Federal legislation which provides funds directly to libraries, joined in a cooperative program, or which gives strong priority to cooperative efforts. In the administration of these Federal funds, and of state programs, some body or agency is named to establish ground rules, to umpire their observance, and to serve as a clearing-house for information on an interpretation of the program. By its nature, this becomes a form of centralization — centralization of control. Specialized selection and acquisition procedures are often required. Stipulated purposes of the grant pretty well define and limit the ways in which the money can be used. Detailed audits insure conformity. The procedures and routines and records required in the use of Federal money are beginning to constitute a separate profession, or at least a branch of learning, grantsmanship. In order to comply with the stipulations and avoid operations under two procedures, many libraries have set up all their operations on the basis of the Federal procedures. In so doing, are they losing local autonomy? Is, as often charged, Federal money equivalent to Federal control?

And if it is, is this bad? Is not automation pointing us toward national networks? Are we not looking to the Library of Congress to heal all our ills? Do we not decry the wide-ranging variety of procedures in libraries, particularly in the Technical Services, which make it impossible for our library schools to teach effectively Technical Services Administration, since it will have to be learned over again in each new location? If we can get the money with which to purchase the new books we all need so desperately, to employ the staff we have done without so long, to build the buildings without which we cannot grow and develop, is some forced uniformity too great a price to pay? Can you name any library which has been forced to forego or to reduce any local service as a result of regulations and procedures imposed from outside its own community? Have we lost anything more than some convenience of familiarity or continuity, or some egoistic sense of prerogative?

Where should we stand on this matter of cooperation, centralization, outside control?

As librarians we face another dilemma in our professional brotherhood. We have long felt the need to form associations—perhaps for mutual comfort and security—but also to share problems, ideals, goals, and achievements. As our ranks grew, and the kinds of libraries we recognized grew, and the types of work within each became more defined, and as interests and efforts became more specialized, our professional organizations became more and more com-

plex. Today we seem to try to have a special group or division to represent every conceivable division of labor, interest or subject. (The speaker discusses at greater length the high degree of complexity of our library associations and wonders if it is this attention to limited specialties that has fostered progress and development in so many areas.)

As I have spoken, I am sure that many of you have found one basic fault with my topic. A dilemma is defined as a situation offering a choice between two equally unsatisfactory alternatives. In most of the questions I have raised, the alternatives are not equally unsatisfactory to everyone. They do represent choices that may be hard for some to make, while for others the position will be so positive that it permits of no choice. I do feel that these are questions of concern to every librarian — but by no means the only ones. As I said at the onset, I have not attempted to give answers but to raise questions. In any event, each of us must and can take some position on the situations I have described. In doing so, we will have gone far in finding our own solution to whatever problem lies therein. And each of us will have to find a position and a solution which will accommodate our individual or localized needs and capacities. There is one thing certain, however; the universality of these questions and problems does prove that we are all librarians together, no matter what kind of librarian we may be. Taking comfort in this fact, I disclaim any hesitancy in meeting with you, and thank you again for the opportunity of doing so.

Letter from Velma Pemberton

Dear Montana Library Trustee,

As the snowflakes come sifting down outside my window, the National Library Midwinter Conference in Bal Harbour, Florida, seems far removed in both time and space. However, I feel that you as trustees should know of the things accomplished at the American Library Trustee Association meetings, so I shall try to bring you a few of the highlights.

You are, no doubt, aware that the Midwinter Conference is devoted to committee meetings and general business of the association. There was very little time for play, but I thoroughly enjoyed visiting with people whom I have met during previous conferences; for after listening to the problems of others and how they solved them, I feel that I came away from the meetings more inspired than ever. How nice it would be if more Montana library trustees could attend these meetings.

Many wonderful things are in the

planning stage for library trustees from the national to the local levels. The members of the American Library Trustee Association have been working very diligently for the trustees by forming a group called the Goals Award Workshop. This group consists of people who are conducting a pilot program in preparation for trustee workshops throughout the country. To date, the group has visited and met with trustees to ascertain what should be included in the workshops which would be of benefit to trustees. It has been planned that during the American Library Association Conference in Atlantic City, much time will be devoted to trustees and their problems.

Montana, under the guidance of our State Librarian, Mrs. Ruth O. Longworth, will conduct a series of trustee workshops during the month of June. You will receive more information on this later this spring. May I urge you to please attend, for the meetings will prove to be very beneficial to Montana trustees. Other interested persons and friends of the library are welcome to attend.

While in Bal Harbour, once again I was made to feel how fortunate the people of Montana are to have such an excellent leader as our State Librarian, Ruth Longworth. Librarians and trustees throughout the Nation feel that she has done miraculous things in the library field. Always one of the first to have the program ready, Ruth has worked untiringly for the Library Plan for Montana. All one needs to do is visit the State Library in Helena to realize what our librarian has done with the help of federal funds. She seems to be able to find the right people to help with getting things done, and she has had the utmost cooperation with both political parties in the Legislature. In Ruth we have a forward looking person who is still eagerly making plans for library services which will be available to every person in Montana.

Why don't you plan to attend the trustee meetings at the Montana Library Association Conference in Great Falls the first part of May?

I'll see you there.

Advanced Referencemanship

By DORALYN J. HICKEY, Assistant Professor
School of Library Science, University of North Carolina

Reprinted from RQ, Vol. 7 No. 2, Winter 1967

Barbara Flood's account of "Referencemanship" (RQ, Fall, 1967), while interesting and to a large degree commendable, is not entirely satisfactory, for the experienced practitioner can develop and prolong the game through various devices which Miss Flood has apparently overlooked.

The game should not, as Miss Flood would have us believe, be introduced by the question, "Can I help you?" Actually, the contest begins when the potential "patron" approaches the reference desk. Our skilled referenceman will immediately withdraw to engage a colleague in an earnest but barely audible conversation, the topic of which need not be anything more significant than the current weather report (but it must LOOK grave).

In order not to forfeit the game ignominiously, referenceman must occasionally glance pointedly at the patron, thus keeping him in a state of suspence wondering 1) whether they are talking about HIM, or 2) whether the conversation may terminate at any minute so that his presence can be acknowledged. Eventually, our referenceman par excellence will pose a question, "Was there something you wanted?" The tone should be one of annoyance and the question asked, as it were, over the shoulder to indicate that the patron is interrupting important library business by his irritating stance on the other side of the desk.

The faint-hearted, unworthy patron will, of course, have wandered away before referenceman poses the question; the staunch patron who remains will undoubtedly be prepared with some sort of request for material. Referenceman should counter, as Miss Flood so aptly suggests, in mid-air with another question; but rather than asking, "Have you used the card catalog?" the advanced referenceman will query, "What did you look under in the card catalog?" This thrust is even more withering and equally rude. If the patron has not looked in the catalog at all, he must retire in confusion, muttering self-denigrating remarks. If he HAS looked, the chances are very good that the question will catch him enough off balance that he will be unable to remember the terms under which he searched. He will thus need to regroup his forces, having lost face if not the game.

Once the patron has provided some answer to the question about his use of the card catalog, referenceman can, as Miss Flood has artfully detailed, show him the error of his ways. The defeat becomes even more devastating, however, if referenceman can convince the patron that, although he looked in the correct place, he simply did not recognize the information when he saw it.

The suggested form of the question about the catalog actually forestalls the gambit of an experienced antireferenceman because it quickly casts doubt upon the patron's ability to find ANYTHING correctly, no matter how extensively he has looked. If he has, indeed, checked "card catalog, circulation desk, reserve book room, bindery file, books to be shelved, and the shelves for misshelving," the answer is all too obvious that he merely did not know the proper term under which to look.

If the experienced antireferenceman becomes too difficult to defeat this superficially, a diversionary tactic may be employed. Once he lists the sources which he has checked, referenceman can call attention to the fact that some of these were clearly irrelevant to his interests and constituted a gross waste of his time. Or, he can note with horror, for example, that patrons are not allowed to check the bindery file: "Only authorized S T A F F members are permitted THERE!"

The ultimate gambit, however, requires extensive planning and skill on the part of the referenceman. It should not be attempted by the amateur. An advanced referenceman can defeat the patron, however experienced in antireferencemanship, in one of two ways: 1) by walking to the reference shelves and handing to him a little-known source which has never been cataloged properly and whose title reveals nothing of its contents, or 2) by reaching behind the reference desk for the proper source which is nowhere recorded to be behind the desk. Either move should be made without hesitation and silently, with a triumphant expression. In the latter instance, the patron may be further humiliated by referenceman's insisting — in a loud voice — that he produce adequate personal identification before he will be allowed to take the material away from the desk.

No explanation of the relevance of the source will be provided. The patron thus bears the responsibility for asking how to find the information in the proferred volume, thereby prolonging the g a m e. Should the aggressive patron insist that the book is irrelevant to his needs, referenceman remains undaunted, for he can begin round two by explaining, condescendingly, that the patron has obviously been unable to phrase his question clearly. And the game goes on!

MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Honor Roll 1967-68

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Hearst Free Library, Anaconda
Fallon County Free Library, Baker
Bozeman Public Library
Powder River County Library, Broadus
George McCone Memorial County Library, Circle
Conrad Public Library
Dillon Public Library
Chouteau County Free Library, Fort Benton
Glasgow City-County Library
Glendive Public Library
Great Falls Public Library
Wedsworth Memorial Library, Cascade
Valier Public Library
Harlem Public Library
Harlowton Public Library
Havre Public Library
Helena Public Library
Flathead County Free Library, Kalispell
Laurel Public Library
Lincoln Community Library
Livingston Public Library
Phillips County Library, Malta
Miles City Public Library
Philipsburg Public Library
Plains Public Library
Medicine Lake Public Library
Red Lodge Public Library
Toole County Library, Shelby
Sheridan Public Library
Sidney Public Library
Mineral County Public Library, Superior
Three Forks Community Library
Thompson Hickman Free County Library
Whitefish Public Library
Winnett Public Library
Roosevelt County Library, Wolf Point

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Anaconda Central High School
Anaconda Junior High School
Anaconda High School
Arlee High School
Lewis and Clark Junior High School, Billings
Will James Junior High School, Billings
Jefferson County High School, Boulder
Bozeman Junior High School
Willson Elementary School, Bozeman
Butte High School
Chinook High School
Conrad High School
Florence-Carlton High School
Gildford High School
Glasgow Air Force Base Elementary School
Glasgow High School
Glasgow Public Schools
Washington School, Glendive
Morningside School, Great Falls
Russell School, Great Falls
West Junior High School, Great Falls
Harlem High School
C. R. Anderson Elementary School, Helena
Helena Junior High School
State Vocational School for Girls, Helena
Highwood Public Schools
Libby High School
Lima Public Schools
Melstone High Schools
Custer County High School, Miles City
Loyola High School, Missoula
Missoula Public Schools (Elementary)
Opheim Public Schools
St. Regis High School
Savage Elementary Schools
Sidney Junior High School
Simms Public Schools
Thompson Falls High School
Valier High School
Whitehall High School

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK April 21-27, 1968

MONTANA STATE COMMITTEE

Mrs. H. D. Harlowe
State Chairman NLW
Miles City
Alene Cooper
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William L. Baillie
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Mrs. William Ballard
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Josephine Brooker
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Helena
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Chairman, Publicity Committee, MLA
Billings
Mrs. Jean Davis
President, MLA
Billings
Rev. Frank Domitrovich
Librarian, Carroll College
Helena
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League of Women Voters of Montana
Bozeman
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Chairman, Association of School Librarians
MLA, Missoula
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Great Falls
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Assistant Professor, University of Montana
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Cooperative Extension Service
Montana State University
Bozeman
William Holter
President, Broadcasters Association
Glasgow
Mrs. Alma Jacobs, Librarian
Great Falls Public Library
Dr. Leon H. Johnson
President, Montana State University
Bozeman
Mrs. Letitia Johnson, NLW,
American Association of School Libraries
Missoula
Edwin Kellner
Director, Department of Institutions
Helena
Vince Kerouac
Governor, Montana Kiwanis
Great Falls
Alfred Klingler, Executive Director
Montana Municipal League
Shelby
Dale Madson
Chairman, Trustees and Friends Division
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Editor, Park County News
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Marie Mastorovich
School Library Consultant
Department of Public Instruction
Helena
E. B. Maynard
Chairman, Board of Trustees
Billings Public Library
Billings
Floyd J. McDowell, Superintendent
Montana School for the Deaf and Blind
Great Falls
Harriet Miller
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Helena
Ralph Miracle
Secretary, Montana Stockgrowers Assn.
Helena
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NLW for American Library Trustees Assn.
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Sen. Jack D. Rehberg
Billings
Mrs. Wyman Roberts, Jr.
President, AAUW
Great Falls
Mrs. Patricia Slade
President, BPW
Billings
Mrs. Josephine Self, Chairman
College and Reference Librarians
MLA, Billings
Russell Shore
District Governor, Montana Rotary
Miles City
Mrs. Charles E. Tisdale
President, MFWC
Livingston
Mrs. R. D. Warden
Chairmon, Legislative Committee
MLA, Great Falls

Be all you can be.

Read.

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK 1968

THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA AT MISSOULA

March, 1968

Courses in Librarianship During the Summer Session, 1968

June 17-July 17 (First half session)

Ed. 343 Organization and Administration of the School Library
Ed. 344 Cataloging and Classification
Ed. 340 Children's Literature
Ed. 440 Library Programs in Elementary Schools

July 18-August 16 (Second half session)

Ed. 345 Materials' Selection and Bibliography
Ed. 346 Library Reference Materials
Ed. 340 Children's Literature
Ed. 347 Audiovisual Communication

July 22-August 2

Ed. 443 Library Workshop (Sec. 1)
Film utilization and Reading. (Viewing, evaluating, presenting and discussing selected films and books used in young adult film and reading programs.)
Enrollment limited to 50.

July 6-July 19

Ed. 443 Library Workshop (Sec. 2).
Reference services. (Study and evaluation of titles in typical small and medium size library reference collections with service to patrons the object.)
(Enrollment limited.)

All courses carry 3 quarter hours credit at either the graduate or undergraduate level. Courses other than workshops meet daily for one-hour sessions. Workshops meet about 5 hours daily during the two-week sessions.

Catalogs and application forms may be obtained by writing the Director, Summer Session, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana 59801. Requests for further information about individual courses should be directed to Lawrence W. Hodges, School of Education, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana 59801.

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MONTANA LIBRARIES is issued quarterly by the Montana State Library. Address correspondence to Mrs. Ruth Longworth, Librarian; Miss Alene Cooper, Administrative Assistant, 930 East Lyndale Avenue, Helena, Montana 59601.

Robert Sullivan, Dean, Law School, University of Montana
State Chairman, National Library Week, 1969.

Montana's National Library Week program seems to be like the recurrent bridesmaid — never a bride. For the second time the state was awarded Special Recognition as runner-up in the annual $1,000 Grolier competition. And on two previous occasions honorable mentions were earned by the library week program. Although the top honors have eluded us, still the state has received recognition more often than any other and this is a record to be proud of.

NLW in 1969 will be directed by Robert Sullivan who is serving as Chairman of the State Committee. Mr. Sullivan, Dean, Law School, University of Montana has long made libraries an avocation and his interest in good library service for all Montanans is unswerving. He is a native of Helena, received his A.B. and LL.B. degrees from Notre Dame where he was also a professor of law. He is the recipient of an LL.D. degree from Carroll College and has been Dean of the Law School since 1955.

With such leadership for National Library Week in the coming year, the forecast is for another honor-winning program, perhaps even first place this time.

Margaret Edwards Makes A Plea For Youth

Margaret Edwards, who has conducted two workshops at the University of Montana on the subject of Young Adult's Services, has converted a bevy of librarians to her positive philosophy on the subject of books and reading. She is the author of a recent article entitled, "The Urban Library and the Adolescent" in **The Library Quarterly.** We feel that Mrs. Edward's students as well as librarians will not want to miss her cogent remarks and we are therefor presenting this resume of her article.

Mrs. Edwards begins by asking if teen-agers, as a group, are basically different from what they always were. She continues that "man's habits of work and play will be altered by electronics, but his concerns will remain constant. He will still need love and security; he will seek identity and fulfillment; he will still wonder about the meaning of his own and all existence. Though he may die without realizing it, the answers he is seeking are in books and it is important that the adolescent learn this, since his search for meanings is especially urgent and intense." The author asks what the public library is doing to interest adolescents in reading these books and answers in most cases, nothing except to supply factual material for school assignments. There are some exceptions in cities such as Detroit, Philadelphia, Dallas, Seattle, New York and Baltimore where some provision has been made for the teenager and special services are offered to him, but "it is extremely important that teenagers all over the nation find out that the public library has a lot more for them than simply material for school."

The author then makes five charges against the public library in failing the adolescent, "not in a spirit of hostility", she says, "but with a firm faith in the potential of the library for influencing the thinking and feeling of the adolescent and with the hope of stimulating new courses of action." She cites as state's evidence for her charges the recent survey of metropolitan public library users of the Maryland, Baltimore, Washington metropolitan area by Mary Lee Bundy, associate professor of the University of Maryland School of Library and Information Services. The district surveyed seems to serve as a representative, fair, and up-to-date example of the urban library.

The first charge is that "it has failed in the relationship of the

majority of its staff to adolescents." Mrs. Edwards quotes the ALA Ad Hoc Committee on Instruction in the Use of Libraries in its report to the San Francisco conference which stated: "One of the greatest blocks to the total use of public libraries has been the attitude of generations of public librarians toward students . . . attitudes of resentment are being perpetuated." She also reports that the Bundy survey shows that 25% of the students complained about library staffs. Asking why librarians seemingly dislike teenagers, the writer wonders if it is because they are insecure and feel they achieve higher status through working with adults; are they afraid of adolescents or is there a touch of sadism that leads a librarian to humiliate the defenseless young person by criticizing him.

Secondly the author charges that "the urban library is off-balance. Its conceren is with its informational services to the neglect of other needs of its patrons." With the emphasis on getting facts to its patrons some cities have eliminated young adult work above the ninth grade, some have assigned the person in charge of work with young adults to a subsidiary position, and "even administrators who believe in the promotion of reading for young adults have no system for promoting young librarians who have become expert in the field except to remove them from their specialty and make them branch librarians. The cultivation and enrichment of readers is a fringe service," Mrs. Edwards states, and finds this same point of view is held by the culturally deprived citizens of the cities. One branch library located in a Negro slum was crowded during the school year with students gathering facts for school assignments, but the library was almost deserted after school closed in June. The children never thought of reading for pleasure.

"According to the survey cited above, the percentage of people who come to the library for general reading is exactly the same as for those who come for materials or information on a subject. So our services are geared to the needs of half the patrons. We not only fail to make contact with the other half, but we do not call recreational reading to their attention in most of our displays," the author says.

The third charge made is that "the public library is passive rather than active." The author asks, "Do we or do we not believe that it is important enough for teen-agers to read books that it behooves us to bestir ourselves instead of leaving the problem entirely up to other institutions? Polls and surveys tell us that adolescents do very little unassigned reading. Should public libraries let it go at that?" She continues that the way is still open for libraries in large cities to enrich the lives of adolescents and while holding informational services to the present high levels of performance, librarians should employ the

same thinking and planning to bring the promotion of reading to the same levels.

Library schools tend to ignore the promotion of reading in favor of training research technicians and "students who enter the profession because they love books and wish to share their pleasure in them soon discover that they are being trained for technical services and they are bored and disillusioned." Too few people after they leave the children's department are ever approached by a librarian with suggestions of an interesting book to read. The Bundy survey says, "In the day to day operation of a library, librarians talk to only a small number of users."

The fourth indictment is "our obsession with the catalog is a boomerang that has sailed back to harm our relations with the adolescent and to diminish for him the joy of reading." For the 69.4% of the high school graduates in Baltimore who did not go to college more harm than good has been done by the insistence on teaching them the tools of reference and research, Mrs. Edwards says. She lists four arguments to support this:

a) Such teaching is not done successfully and the great majority of students do not master library skills and do not feel impelled to gain proficiency in them the ALA Ad Hoc Committee on Instruction in the Use of Libraries found.

b) The burning passion in the public library to force adolescents to use the catalog has damaged our relations with them. The Bundy survey reported young people resent the constant advice, "Look it up in the catalog." Classes visiting the library are given a lesson on the catalog when "we might, instead, have interested them in Dostoyevski's analysis of the criminal mind, A. B. Guthrie's novels of the wild, free mountain men, or Van Gogh's passion to capture the essence of life in paint and color," the author stated.

c) Our argument for teaching all students the use of the catalog is based on a fallacy; that students now in high school will continue their self-education throughout their adult lives, for which they will need to make continued use of the tools of research. Few will ever put foot in the public library, and half of those who do will want a good book to read rather than informational material. Since no one ever inspired them to read, most people pursue their lives unaware of a need for books and they get along without looking up information.

d) The time saved if we give up our futile attempt to teach everyone to use the catalog could be spent in the intensive promotion of reading, more class visits to talk about books, for assembly programs on reading, for book lists, newspaper articles, reading clubs, for helping individuals on the floor and going out into the community to promote reading.

The fifth charge Mrs. Edwards

makes is, "We are not meeting new challenges with new ideas." The writer points out the change that has taken place in the population of the American city in the past 20 years with the affluent middle class fleeing and leaving behind the poor, the disadvantaged, the culturally deprived to whom the concept of voluntary reading is foreign. This has made little difference in the public library's mode of procedure with books still on the shelf for those who wish to borrow them. "This setup, which was never successful with the middle class, is doomed to failure with the masses. Here the public library faces its greatest challenge," states the author. The VISTA workers with portable paperback libraries demonstrate an unusual experiment to reach the disadvantaged with books and there are other ways of getting into the streets and into the lives of city people. Creative librarians will be able to think of many new approaches to making books truly meaningful to adolescents, but real progress depends largely on the administrator and his ability to release talent and develop the truly creative staff members. The administrator can consult with libraries that have set up effective in-service training programs for young adult librarians and then select the person on his staff with the widest general reading background and a love for people to act as a supervisor for a do-it-yourself training program.

The author concludes with, "It is time we convince all adolescents --the fortunate, the accelerated, and the deprived — that the public library can furnish them not only the informational material they need but the wonder and joy of reading as well."

Let's Talk About Books

By BARBARA HOUGHTON*

"Sometimes I think I'm the luckiest woman in the world and tonight is one of those times. I like to write. I have pen, paper and a room of my own in which to do my writing." So begins Jessamyn West, one of the most compassionate of American authors, in her compelling autobiographical adventure **To See the Dream.** In all her modesty she is lucky but we, her readers, are more than lucky —we are fortunate, even blessed, that we have the opportunity to enjoy her very special talent. To me and mine her contributions have brought many lasting pleasures, the remembrance of which have become a part of very existence.

Librarians often use the ploy, "If

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you have seen the movie here is the book from which the film was made," when trying to be subtle readers' advisors. In **To See the Dream** the reverse is almost true for it is the account of Miss West's experiences while acting as script writer and technical adviser for the movie, "Friendly Persuasion," one of her earlier delightful novels. She had to be persuaded to leave her comfortable rustic Napa Valley home to brave the abrasive aura of Hollywood and the vicissitudes of the film industry. She even had her doubts that her book was adaptable, saying, "**Friendly Persuasion**" is both too complex and too simple for Hollywood." In her reluctance she felt, "In the first place I don't want to take my mind off the new novel. . . . In the second place I don't know anything about the movies. In the third place it's painful to go back to a piece of writing you've finished. The defects in it are now apparent; each sentence, almost, abrades your sensibilities. The book, which, while you worked on it, was alive becomes, when finished, dead." At that time she may have felt **Friendly Persuasion** was dead but public librarians can attest to its constant popularity even in 1968. Nevertheless, she succumbs and what transpires is a vivid account of how a movie is born, how the cast and location are selected, until her final adieu as the shooting is in progress. Her commuting from northern to southern California is done aboard the famous (or now infamous) old Southern Pacific train, "The Owl," and her story of the rise and fall of this means of transportation is charming and sentimental. She calls it "Poor maligned Owl. Bird, not train." The tribulations involved in choosing the cast for this tale of Indiana Quakers during the Civil War is fascinating. Montana's Gary Cooper she accepts as most believable for the part of Jess. His female counterpart, Eliza, is another story. There was a struggle throughout the script writing to find the right place at the ending of the film for Eliza to say to Jess, "Thee pleasures me just as thee is." Director William Wyler found it and not only do we have a most pleasurable cinema but also a very haunting song from the background music whose lines impart this sentiment.

The author draws richly from her Quaker background in many of her novels and remains today a practicing Friend. **Love and Death and the Ladies Drill Team** is a collection of short sketches which will touch and pain. **A Matter of Time,** a very recent work, this writer believes is a labor of expiation. It is the tender but stark telling of her sister's death by euthanasia and her role in the drama. For those whose religious tenets make this theme abhorrent it might be one to avoid and yet it can give solace to others who might have walked along these troubled paths. A librarian I know refused to purchase the title and explained it might be offensive to her particular com-

munity. I disagree, for this tragedy is as much related to living as the trauma of birth. The author does not plead for the common cause of mercy killing, only for her own experience, so with grace and controlled grief recounts the last months of her sister's mortal struggle. One feels she had to write those final chapters and the dignity of her message is one long remembered.

The Communications Network In Montana

By THYRA CLAY, Readers Services Librarian

Dial seven little digits and faster than you can say "open sesame" you are in the Montana State Library. This particular magic encompasses every public library in the state of Montana and has proved to be of immense value in speeding up the transfer of books and information.

Late in 1966 the State Library encouraged all the small libraries to come into the twentieth century and install a telephone. Yes, even the small community of Belt now has a telephone, so Pony Express between Belt and Great Falls is not necessary. By December of 1966 the telephone company had completed the installation of an in-W.A.T.S. (wide area telephone service) whereby every public library in the state can call in requests directly. The lines all lead into the State Library and handle only incoming calls, thus leaving this line open a much greater percentage of the time. The State Library is also on the State Telecommunication system (a PBX and network of leased long distance circuits) so that calls can be made directly to any spot in the state. The whole service is paid for in one billing by the State Library which spares the individual librarian from having to accost local trustees for added funds.

There are several distinct advantages to this type of inter-library communication as compared with other types of communication; the largest factor is that it helps to overcome the human element of error when seeking exact information. Reference librarians all realize how easy it is to get a garbled interpretation of one simple request when it makes the rounds from one person to the next. What to you is the old gray mare may end up a horse of another color, dependent on who does the interpreting. Much of this confusion is eliminated when the state reference librarian is able to question the librarian receiving the original request to find out for what purpose the information is required. We find that the query as to what metals are compatible with aluminum

came from a patron wanting to know why because of several trailer house fires that have resulted from the wrong combination of metals with aluminum wiring. The man asking for information on sandblasters is really intending to build one so that the actual plans for constructing the machine are preferred over material on how they operate.

There is a constant stream of requests for books, and oftentimes the smaller libraries have great trouble verifying titles because they lack the proper tools. The State Library has found it to be a big help if the librarian can approximate the year the book was published which they often can from a conversation with their patron as to where they first heard of the book. A simple item such as this is worth its weight in man-hours saved on the state level because of the clue as to which tool to use in conducting the search.

The telephone conversations provide the librarians with a golden opportunity for becoming intimately acquainted with many more books than they otherwise would in their normal course of work because invariably opinions are exchanged on the relative merits of certain titles. There is discussion as to whether some book is worthy of purchase for the individual library or if it should be borrowed, and if borrowed, if it is worthwhile enough to go the entire route through interlibrary loan channels. Interlibrary loan requests begin at the local library and are carried on through the federation center to the State Library. At the State Library level they are again sorted out as to those that the State Library can supply and the ones that will be requested throughout the state or through the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center. The state employs a librarian at the University of Montana to search out requests that they can supply. Eventually the goal is to have librarians in the other sections of the Montana University system to provide access to the various types of information they specialize in.

The University of Montana with the best periodical selection in the state also takes care of most of the magazine articles requests through photocopy work. However, there are instances such as the time Sidney needed a picture from the old **Look** magazine and knowing pictures do not photocopy too well, we blessed the telephone. A quick call to Libby sent the magazine on its 1600-mile round trip right away.

The vast geographical expanse of Montana is covered several times per day by wire and there have been many words of appreciation from the libraries throughout the state. The advantages are not all one-sided in favor of the local libraries as the State Library has also gained much in rapid and firsthand knowledge of what is happening throughout the state, when it happens and the personal contact has built a greater esprit de corps among all the members of our profession in the state.

Montana Library Association Awards, 1968

Harriet Miller, Superintendent of Public Instruction receives a special award for distinguished library service from Mrs. A. O. Pemberton, Chairman of the Montana State Library Commission and Mrs. Elizabeth Little, former Chairman, Montana Association of School Librarians.

Mrs. Virginia Harlowe, trustee, Miles City Public Library receives the Trustee of the Year Award from Dale Madson, Chairman of the Trustees and Friends Division and Mrs. Clare Smith, Librarian, Miles City Public Library who nominated Mrs. Harlowe for the award.

The School Administrator of the Year Award is being presented to William J. Hoppes, Superintendent of Schools, Inverness by Mrs. Elizabeth Little. Also pictured is Kenneth Monilaws, school librarian, Inverness who nominated Mr. Hoppes for the award.

Highlight

Upper left hand corner — Jean Davis, Pre
Below — Dan Cushman, author, presents the
below, entertained with singing. Upper center-
Meeting. Dr. Carl Kraenzel, upper right c
below Dr. Robert Dunbar speaks at second
Anderson introduces the exhibitors.

# of MLA

opens the fifty-fifth annual conference. lay banquet address at which Mary Moore, dinators report at the Library Development speaks at the first general session and al session and lower right corner, Helen

Top—new officers for '69. Far left, Letitia Johnson, Vice President and President-Elect, Rita Nelson, Treasurer, Adelaine Midgett, President and Dorothy Brower, Secretary. Left — Dr. and Mrs. Robert Wynia entertained with folk songs. Below —Simeon Oliver at the Friday night banquet.

ALA in Kansas City

"Libraries unlimited: meeting the challenge of a dynamic society" was the theme of the 87th annual conference of the American Library Association in Kansas City, Missouri, June 23-29, 1968.

Highlights of the week was the preliminary report at the first general session on the recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, which was presented by the Vice Chairman, Frederich H. Burkhardt, with four members of the Commission, which included the following five recommendations:

1. The establishment of a National Commission on Libraries as a permanent agency in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to act as a continuing planning agency.
2. To establish the Library of Congress as the National Library of the United States.
3. To establish a Federal Institute of Library and Information Sciences to serve as a network through the use of modern technical devices.
4. To strengthen the Office of Education to a massive degree to assure that the library programs of all educational programs are strengthened.
5. To strengthen the state agencies to provide maximum library service at the state level and to insure coordination of library service for all types of libraries.

Space does not permit a detailed account of the many excellent programs which were enjoyed by the librarians who attended from Montana. Every type of library was well represented: school, college and university, public and state.

The new programs under the Library Services and Construction Act were the topic of several good meetings; the exciting possibilities for libraries with the new technology; meaningful library service to the disadvantaged; ways and means to effect better service through inter-library cooperation were all thoroughly explored.

Two early morning sessions sponsored by the Public Library Association Interlibrary Cooperation Committee were of vital interest. The sessions were concerned with the new systems study which was undertaken by Nelson Associates under the aegis of the Public Library Association.

We had an opportunity to see Catherine Chadwick and to hear her on the program on Chapter Relationships. Catherine as this year's president reported on the California Library Association and its plan for reorganization. The program in Kansas City was a follow-up to the one in Bal Harbour in January where inter-relationships

between ALA and the chapters and the importance of coordination were discussed.

The week was somewhat exhausting in our attempt to cover the tremendous number of meetings which we knew would have application for Montana's program but we all agreed that we had spent our time most profitably and well.

"A TIME FOR GREAT THINGS" The Theme of Four Trustee Workshops

Four highly successful institutes for trustees, librarians, county commissioners and members of city councils were held in Missoula, Great Falls, Glasgow and Billings during the week of June 8-15, jointly sponsored by the University of Montana and the Montana State Library.

Mrs. Grace Stevenson, past Deputy Executive Director of the American Library Association, presented the inspiring keynote address entitled "A Time for Great Things" and called attention to the brochure of that title which was to serve as a handbook for the participants.

Dr. Richard Shannon, Professor of Economics, University of Montana, gave an overview of Montana's economy and the implication for all libraries. He effectively made the point that good library service costs money, that there are fewer people in Montana to share this cost but that there is no doubt in the world but that library service of high quality is possible if our values are set high.

Dr. Shannon was followed by Dr. Gardner Cromwell, Professor of Law, University of Montana Law School, who did a masterly job of interpreting trustee responsibility under the law which was passed by the last legislature.

Mrs. R. D. Warden, Legislative Chairman for the Montana Library Association, spoke on "The Trustee in the Legislative Process;" Mrs. A. O. Pemberton, Chairman of the Montana State Library Commission and Regional Director, American Library Trustees Association, Region V, discussed trustee goals as set forth by the American Library Association and urged trustees to join the Association.

At each area meeting, a panel with members chosen from city or county government, trustees, public librarians and lawyers with Grace Stevenson as moderator, discussed "How to Plan for Great Things."

Mrs. Stevenson did a superb job, as did the other program participants and comment was most enthusiastic from those who attended. An average of 60 were present at each meeting. Proceedings for the institutes will be printed in the near future and will be sent to all trustees and other interested people.

Right—David Hoffman, new Coordinator of Library Development at the Montana State Library and Dale Madson, Chairman, Friends and Trustees Division at the MLA Conference.

David Hoffman joined the Montana State Library staff on July 1st as Coordinator of Library Development. He comes to Montana from the American Library Association headquarters in Chicago where he has been Assistant Director of the International Relations Office since 1966. Prior to that, Mr. Hoffman was head of the Technical Information Service, Library Technology Program at A.L.A. From 1959 to 1963 he served as Administrative Assistant at the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wisconsin.

A native of Texas, David earned his B.A. degree at Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, West Virginia, and his master's degree in library science at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. As Coordinator of Library Development, he will be in charge of consultative services, continuing education in librarianship and coordinating services to the state institutions.

Attendants at the Montana Library Association meeting in Great Falls had an opportunity to meet David when he participated in the Total Library Development Program and the Friends and Trustees Division meeting.

The Library Trustee in the Legislative Process

This speech was given by David Hoffman to the Trustees and Friends Division at the Montana Library Association Meeting, May 4, 1968.

The responsibility of the library trustee is spelled out clearly in the Montana Law: ". . . The library board of trustees shall have exclusive control of the expenditure of the public library fund, of construction or lease of library buildings, and of the operation and care of the library . . . The library board of trustees of every public library shall: (among other enumerated powers) exercise such other powers, not inconsistent with law, necessary for the effective use and management of the library."

These responsibilities are carried out in a variety of ways, and in communication with a number of people. It is this communication that I have in mind as I am thinking about the **trustee in the legislative process.** As trustees you have a framework in the law within which to operate. . . Your own experience within the past few years in shaping that framework, as I have read it in Mrs. Warden's and Miss Hake's reports in MONTANA LIBRARIES, has dealt a great deal with communication—knowing who to approach for support or assistance, and when.

Now legislation doesn't just happen. It comes from a need. The existing law may need modification, or there may not be a law which permits you to do what is needed. Most frequently, a study or a plan helps to clarify and strengthen a position on legislation — and the PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICE IN MONTANA — the document which Ruth Longworth put in my hands the first time I visited the State Library, explains to me the needs that the Montana Library Association's Library Development Committee and Ruth Warncke, saw here in Montana in 1965.

Legislation is not a one-time thing, however, nor is **planning.** We might very well take a clue from the National Library Week people . . . Just as National Library Week is not just April 21-27 (this year), but rather a year-long effort to bring the library to more people, which culminates in a number of special activities when we say HERE IT IS, NOW, THIS WEEK . . . planning for library developments is something which goes on from week to week, from 1968 to 1969 to 1970 and for a long time after that.

Legislation for libraries is a continuing process, and doesn't go into hibernation when the session ends. I HOPE THAT THE MON-

TANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION DOESN'T QUIT UNTIL NEXT YEAR.

Given a plan, a statement of needs, a program of action, the legislative process is in action now, and will continue to be.

The process involves knowing where support for libraries comes from. I had a friend in Wisconsin whose election to the legislature seemed a good thing. He was the son of a very active public library trustee. I don't know for sure that he won his election on the basis of his mother's record, but if some of the voters in his district were convinced that he would be good for libraries, perhaps this helped. I say this because I think it is good to look at candidates for office, as well as those who are already in office.

The American Library Association has been instrumental in having statements regarding library development placed in the national platforms of the major political parties. Candidates for the legislature, and for Congress, might well be approached to inform them of the state's library needs and the Association's program. There may be antagonistic candidates . . . apathetic candidates . . . or perhaps new friends for libraries who can lend significant support to legislative endeavors.

I emphasized communication a couple of pages back, and I want to return to communication. Know what is going on. You've got the new Montana law from 1967. You've got the state plan in A TIME FOR GREAT THINGS, and there also you have the text for the Library Services and Construction Act. There are the public library standards. There are library statistics published in MONTANA LIBRARIES. And there are the legislators whom you hope to persuade.

I am reminded of a story told at the 1965 ALA Legislative Workshop in Washington, D. C., by the distinguished Rutgers University Professor and former Congressman from Arkansas, Brooks Hays:

"When you start to write a Congressman you need to know a little about him. I suggest that you also remember not to write the sponsor. Know something about the history of the bill and the sponsorship it had. I remember when my mother went out to campaign for me in 1928 . . . I was a young man and it was though a mistake for me to run for governor in 1929. I wasn't elected but I stirred things up. But anyway my mother went out to campaign for me and wound up in a little village where I was born. She said to some people, 'Well, who are you for in the governor's race?' One old guy said, 'Why, we are all going to vote for Bill Hays. He was born right there in that little green house.' My mother said, 'You're telling me.' You might get that kind of reply from the sponsor."

One thing you should be informed about is the legislative policy statement of the American

Library Association. But don't assume that the statement of two or three years ago stands today without change. It is revised as situations change, and you'll see at the conference in Kansas City next month some changes proposed for adoption at the Council meeting. I've been closely involved in the ALA International Relations Committee's workings in the past couple of years, and I can tell you that this Committee is concerned with our library presence overseas, and this is a matter which should be of legislative interest and concern to us all. Not just the American librarians who are employed in other countries, but anyone who believes that American librarianship is a strong and positive force.

You know the Washington Office of the American Library Association, which has been directed for the past several years by Gerrie Krettek. The office works to support legislation potentially of benefit to libraries and education.

Communication here is of vital importance. The columns prepared by this office for the monthly issues of ALA BULLETIN and the WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN help to keep librarians, trustees, and friends of libraries informed. The ALA WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER carries current and vital information on the status of legislation in the Congress. . . . The **Newsletter** is available on subscription, and ought to be available to every library board member here . . . AND TO THOSE WHO AREN'T HERE. This is communication in one direction, however. . . . In the other, the ALA Washington Office needs information from libraries and library boards across the country, in preparing statements, giving information to Congressmen and members of the executive departments. Your contacts, your responses to Miss Krettek's requests are deeply appreciated.

The WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER frequently will urge letters, telegrams, or telephone calls to key committee members urging support for legislation. This is a time when another facet of communication comes into play. Letters to legislators from persons outside the library profession are extremely helpful, and trustees and friends of libraries may have a kind of influence that librarians do not have. In a recent address, John Veblen, a member of the Washington State Library Commission, had this to say to the Nevada Library Association:

"Every influential legislator should be contacted, by a constituent, if at all possible. In this regard, the trustees' organization can do a tremendous service for libraries. Librarians quite often are suspect when they are doing lobbying, because almost every librarian, except the special librarian, is on the public payroll. Legislators sometimes tend to resent being pressured by state personnel on the public payroll in regard to their

own interests. However, a trustee of a library, who devotes his time and attention to what is a generous public service, can usually speak to a legislator, on his own level and much more effectively. And, of course, it is the duty of the library trustee to fight for his library and for his library program and for the general advancement of libraries in his area. Nothing would please me more than to have in each state a legislative committee which would consist of informed and influential library trustees, one for each member of the legislature, so that when we contacted the committee, that each committee member would in turn go to the person for whom he was the contact in the legislature, and that all legislators could be completely informed on the program being put before the legislature on an individual and personal basis. I don't think 60 members on your committee would be too much. Above all, remember the legislator is busy, busy, busy. He is doing our public work in addition to another career which supports him and his family. He is pressured from all sides, his time is short—and perhaps his temper —so be as courteous to him as possible."

Some more in communication—from the late John Fogarty, Congressman from Rhode Island and a great friend of libraries; from the 1965 ALA Legislative Workshop:

"Let's assume that a state has drafted, at least in a tentative form, a library bill. Where do we go from there? Support, like charity, begins at home. First the librarians, library staff members and library trustees must be given a full understanding of the proposal and must participate in shaping its final form. These people need to know the purposes and effects of the bill on their individual library situations. Before you grasp a legislative lapel, be sure the library interests are speaking with one clear voice. The success of your Federal legislation for public libraries has rested primarily on this kind of solidarity.

"The second step is to remind yourselves that libraries do not exist to provide employment for librarians. They exist to serve the people who need and use their resources and facilities. Try to give all of the people all of the facts. Tell them the problems facing the library. Show them why this particular bill is needed. Describe to them its effects on library services. Tell them how it relates to existing library laws. And tell them how much it will cost. The public is entitled to accurate and complete information on these and related points in your program. This part of the job is basically public information. Use radio, television, direct mail, and group meetings. Enlist the friends of libraries to help tell the story. Document your case with fair and accurate statistical data. Use actual examples and case studies to dramatize the library situation. Anticipate objections or opposition so that you can

prepare objective arguments, but don't be afraid to change or to compromise if you find out you're on the wrong track. . . ."

Fogarty suggested an ABC for dealing with legislators:

" 'A' is for accuracy. Be absolutely sure you have your facts straight. If you don't, any inaccuracies or ambiguities will catch up with you sooner or later, usually at the worst possible time. If you have a weak spot in your case or if you lack some kind of information, do all you honestly can to strengthen it. Don't try to hide it with a smoke screen of double talk.

" 'B' is for brevity. Whether your contact is in person or in writing, reduce it to the minimum needed to present your case. Make all the important points connected with your library bill, but don't bury each one under fifty pages of mimeographed paper. If any of your contacts want additional information, they will ask for it.

" 'C' is for clarity. Be sure that your bill and the need for it is understood. Library problems, like most others, can get very complicated in detail. But the main needs, the major provisions of the bill, and the benefits of it can nearly always be stated clearly and simply."

Now for a few cautions before I forget brevity and lost communication:

The schedule of legislative action. Whatever your advance work has been, be prepared to act when the bill is in committee, when hearings are scheduled, when amendments are proposed. There isn't going to be much time.

Write your Congressman. Good letters, accurate, well-timed, yes, go ahead. But the literature is full of warnings about form letters, especially printed form letters sent in quantity, and maybe with the recipient's name spelled wrong. Be informed, and if you ask someone else to write, make sure he is informed.

It wasn't in legislation, but I want to toss in a personal example here. A few weeks ago I had a letter from a Campus Coordinator for a major overseas university library development effort. It began something like this: "Dear Mr. Hoffman: Because of your significant interest in Latin American Library Development I am writing to ask your assistance in locating a librarian for us . . ." I was properly impressed; I don't claim to be a Latin American expert, but at least our correspondent knew that the International Relations Office had a register of librarians qualified for overseas assignments. Then that afternoon a secretary from the Office for Recruitment—remember that the Office for Recruitment has not had a director since Miss Rickling left the staff a year ago—brought me a letter from the same Campus Coordinator, addressed to "Director, ALA Office for Recruitment. Dear Sir: Because of your significant interest in Latin American Library De-

velopment . . ." We suggested some candidates, and I hope he hired his man, but I wonder how many blind letters went out.

Well, to summarize:

Know why. Know the needs and the solutions as they are in the Plan.

Communicate. Know who and what and when.

And be prepared to persist.

Julie te Groen Visits Montana

The visit of Julie te Groen to the Montana State Library and the Great Falls Public Library in May provided the occasion for a very enlightening exchange of information and ideas about libraries in two different parts of the world. Miss te Groen is Deputy Director of the Cape Provincial Library Service in Cape Town, South Africa, and she has been traveling in the United States visiting libraries under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. She was especially interested in library service in this state since she found many similarities between Montana and Cape Province in terms of distance, rural areas and sparse population. Miss te Groen visited a bookmobile while she was here, discussed larger units of service, in-service training and many other aspects of library service. She was remarkably well informed about the library scene in the United States because of her extensive reading of our library literature and state library publications.

Miss te Groen claims an early interest in Montana which dates back to the time she read out the children's section at her local library in South Africa and discovered a spot in the adult's section where she was hidden from the librarian. This was important since she wasn't allowed in the adult's section, and finding herself in the B's she proceeded to read her way through the works of B. M. Bower thereby getting a vivid albeit slightly romanticized image of the state in her early years.

Miss te Groen's enthusiasm, warmth and interest made her a delightful guest and one to whom Montana extends a cordial "Come back again."

LOCAL NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK COMMITTEES

Belt—Belt Public Library
Mrs. N. H. Browning, Jr.
Mrs. George Grasscapf
Mrs. Gilbert Straap

Billings—Billings Public Library
Mrs. Helen Bertelson
Jot D. Carpenter
Mrs. Myrtle Cooper
Mrs. Doris Davies
Mrs. Jean Davis
Larry T. Douglas

Mrs. Irene Greenleaf
Shirley Hake
Elza Huffman
Mrs. Claire Leslie
Mrs. Kay Linn
Mrs. Elizabeth McNamer
William McNamer
Mrs. Norma J. Peterson
Lyndon Pomeroy
Mrs. Lucie Reedy
Senator Jack Rehberg
Mrs. Josephine Self
Mrs. Edna Shuey
Mrs. Margaret Sloane
Mrs. Frances Wells
Mrs. Jone Wheeler

Broadus—Powder River County Library
Mrs. Glen Burton
Mrs. Walter Ferguson
Mrs. Ronald Talcott

Cascade—Wedsworth Memorial Library
Rev. Elmer Carter
Mrs. Cam Green
Mrs. Wesley Hill
Mayor Cecil Kirk
Mrs. Jim Lewis
Mrs. Don Munkers
Mrs. Charles Reissing
Miss Joan Rose
Mrs. John Segesman
Mrs. Carl Warehime
Mrs. Earl Watson

Chinook—Blaine County Library
Mrs. Jack Felton
Mrs. Julio Graham
Mrs. Eddie Harmon
Mrs. Myrtle Nelson

Conrad—Conrad Public Library
Mr. Ralph Earhart
Mr. George Ellingson
Mrs. Dorothy Floerchinger
Mrs. Peg Floerchinger
Mrs. Elizabeth Graham
Mrs. Esther Johnson

Culbertson—Culbertson Public Library
Mrs. Hazel Beck
Mrs. Ruth Mattelin
Mrs. Jean McKinney
Mrs. Esther Sheldon
Mrs. Lucille Timm

Cut Bank—Glacier County Library
Mrs. William Croft
Mrs. Talbot Jennings
Mrs. R. A. Kulberg
Mrs. C. R. McShane
Mrs. Harold Nelson
Mrs. Don Schmidt
Mrs. William Stufft
Mrs. Alfred Taft

Denton—Denton Public Library
Mrs. Edna Barber
Mrs. Fred Cederholm
Mrs. Wallace Danzer
Mrs. Calvin Harlan
Mrs. Charles Lee
Mrs. Herman Tutsch

Fort Benton—Chouteau County Library
Mrs. Charles Brodock
Mrs. Joe Fisher
Mrs. Dola Wilson, Jr.

Glendive—Glendive Public Library
Mrs. Perl Coombs
L. G. Lloyd, Jr.
Mrs. Tom Sullivan

Harlem—Harlem Public Library
Mrs. Mable Egeland
Mrs. Amy Faris
Mrs. Eleanor Felton
Mrs. Julia Graham
Mrs. Eleanor Harmon
John H. Stephens

Helena—Helena Public Library
Dr. O. J. Andersen
Gordon Bennett
Herbert Jacobson
Quentin Johnson
Henry Jorgensen
Harold Rehmer
John Schroeder
Mrs. Pat Sios
Alve Thomas

Kalispell—Flathead County Library
Laurence Bjorneby
Donald Buckingham
Roger Elliott
Clifford Haines
William Knapton

Livingston—Livingston Public Library
Mrs. Don Chaney
Mrs. Clark Comstock
Mrs. Lynn Fuqua
Mrs. Fred Gibson
Mrs. Y. Itoh
Mrs. Edith King
Mrs. George Lefgren
Mrs. Arnold Schueren
Mrs. Kenneth Skaarland
Roy Sommerlad
Mrs. W. I. Sullivan

Malta—Phillips County Library
Mrs. James McKay
Mrs. Carmen Peterson
Mrs. Donald Yager

Medicine Lake—Medicine Lake Library
Mrs. Bonnie Anderson
Mrs. Betty Rossmeier
Mrs. Nadine Smith
Mrs. Janet Snyder

Miles City—Miles City Public Library
Don Bianchi
Mrs. A. W. Bradshaw
Mrs. Kenneth Brown
Ross Erickson
Mrs. H. D. Harlowe
Paul Husted
Mrs. Cloud Jones
Mrs. Al LaGrandeur
Mrs. Laurids Lund
Sister Marietta
Mrs. John Valach

Missoula—Missoula Public Library
A. L. Ainsworth
E. S. Dragstedt
A. J. Partoll
Mrs. R. G. Shoup
Clement Spicher
Mrs. H. W. Stoutenburg

Plains—Plains Public Library
Mrs. F. Burdick
Mrs. C. G. Johnson
Mrs. A. Morrison
Mrs. H. Schott

Polson—Polson City Library
Mrs. Bernice Elkins
Mrs. Roma Fulton
Mrs. Olive MacAlear
Mr. Don Redman

Sidney—Sidney Public Library
Kathryne Gladowski
Shirley Hardy
Ruth Hubley
Mary Mercer

Thompson Falls—Thompson Falls Public Library
Mrs. Alice Banister
Mrs. Darlene Cunningham
Mrs. Win Puphal
Mrs. Lola Theigs

Townsend—Broadwater County Library
Mrs. Ruth Carson
Mrs. M. Kitto
Mrs. E. Marks
Mrs. C. Neifert
Mrs. Ed Shuman
Mrs. Sperry
Mrs. E. Webb

Valier—Valier Public Library
Mrs. Hazel Bonnet
Mrs. Hawkin Karlsgardt
Rev. Elmer Robison

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Dean Earle C. Thompson

Mr. Mike Traynor

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History In A New Country

By RITA McDONALD

Engineering Librarian,
Oregon State University Library

Wallace Stegner reminisces in **Wolfwillow** (Viking, 1962, p. 26-30), a semi-autobiographical account of the Cypress Hills country, that it would not have seemed reasonable to the founders of Whitemud, a small town on the Alberta-Montana border, to consider any of their activities history. "This was a new country and a new country has no history. History was something that applied to other places."

To a boy growing up in this new country, history was not made palpable, as it was in the "old places," by books that "reinforce and illuminate a child's perceptions," or "in monuments, buildings, historical sites, museums . . ." But, Stegner assures us: "The history of the Cypress Hills had almost as definite effects on me as did their geography and weather, though I never knew a scrap of that history until a quarter-century after I left the place." At that later date he came to appreciate the richness of the Hills' history. "Seldom, anywhere, have historical changes occurred so fast. . . . Here was the Plains frontier in a capsule, condensed into the life of a reasonably long-lived man."

Stegner likens history to a pontoon bridge, with every man walking and working at its "building end," having come as far as he has over the pontoons laid by others whom he may never have heard of. This pontoon bridge image has relevance for all the hills and mountain ranges, the plains and valleys, the towns and cities, and the other localities of Montana which may or may not have won recognition in the compiled histories of the state.

Today, people are increasingly realizing the importance of these local pontoon bridges and are actively developing an interest in the history of the "Whitemuds" in which they live or grew up. As our modern world becomes more impersonal and complex, people seek roots in some locality which is home to them, where they are able to identify themselves with men who lived among its familiar surroundings in days gone by. Here they find a sense of stability, of personal continuity and "belonging." From here they can attempt to reach out in understanding to the wider world of today.

K. Ross Toole suggests that Mon-

tanans have a natural "sense of belonging," evolving partly from a "kindredship of the old and the new. All around there are the old sights, old sounds, and old smells of the land itself. A stone's throw away from any highway lies the wilderness. . . . In many a gulch, clinging stubbornly to the hillside, is the ghost town, weathered, tumbled, and yet, somehow, with an aura of immediacy about it . . . as if a kind of camera trick might momentarily restore it to roaring life, as if by listening intently you could hear the dim voices, the sound of a piano, the footsteps of the boardwalk." **(Montana: an Uncommon Land,** University of Oklahome Press, 1959, p. 257.)

But the ghost towns are crumbling; the long-lived men are passing; and if we don't want to lose the record of our past, we must continuously seek to preserve it. The new country needs those things that make a past palpable, the things which Stegner's boyhood did not know. It does not want boys who grew up in its towns and on its ranches to wait for a quarter-century before they learn of its rich history. It is here that libraries come in—and historical societies, schools, colleges, universities, museums, camera clubs, Chambers of Commerce and countless other institutions and organizations that have a vital interest in the community of which they are a part. This is the purpose of our October History Workshops — to explore ways in which all of us can work together to adequately preserve and make use of the record of the new country's history.

Mike Traynor Reappointed

Mr. Mike Traynor, Montana State Library Commission member, was reappointed in August, 1968, by Governor Babcock, to serve another three-year term. Mr. Traynor was first appointed on May 17, 1967, to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Walter Houchen.

His interest in reading and libraries makes Mr. Traynor a most valuable Commission member and his reappointment is very good news to the library world in Montana.

Mr. Traynor is an attorney who resides in Scobey where he has served as County Attorney and City Attorney. He was born in Anaconda, attended Willamette University and received his law degree from the University of Montana.

Montana Reflections

By DAVID HOFFMAN
Coordinator of Library Development

. . . Snow on Bozeman Pass on June 29, heat in my apartment on July 1, a marked change from Chicago's weather, and a dramatic change from the Kansas City of ALA's annual conference. Well, I tell myself, I like cooler weather.

But there were many warm, comfortable days, good Saturdays and Sundays for lazing in the sun with a sandwich and a bottle of wine, reading. Reading: my good bookseller in Helena had told me that I must next read **Montana High, Wide and Handsome,** and this was the first book to read on the shore of Canyon Ferry Lake. She also told me that much of the history that I wanted to read had not been written, or at least not properly written, and thus the planning for the October workshops on "Montana Libraries and Local History" came as a doubly interesting task.

I did not know until I had moved into the apartment in Helena that the stone mansion next door was the residence of the Episcopal Bishop of Montana. That added to my interest in former neighbor (but he moved out before I moved in) Chandler Sterling's **Little Malice in Blunderland,** and reinforced a curiosity to know something of the background of that book.

The summer sun also saw me through **Black Lamb and Grey Falcon,** Rebecca West's great report on the Jugoslav people, which I had been savoring for, maybe five, maybe six months, reading slowly, sometimes aloud.

Montana this summer meant starting to work just in time to see the wrap-up of the J. L. Jacobs Company's study of classification of state employees, and just time enough to get the feet wet before the detailing of the State Library's biennial budget request. Business as usual: I've been through a job classification and compensation study in every library I have worked in, and somehow I don't ever expect to escape having to justify a budget request.

A week in Missoula in August to participate in the Library Development Institute, and two additional trips to Missoula during the earlier weeks of the institute: that, too, was Montana in the summer of 1968. Public and school librarians together discussing coordination of effort as a means toward development of quality library service. An extra-curricular experience came when two capable school librarians of Missoula served extraordinary fresh strawberry pie to the institute staff. The best of all possible foods is available in Montana if one knows where to look. Seven of us ate two pies. Extra-

ordinary chocolate pie is available in Helena. Name and address of maker on request.

Montana this summer was receiving Jim Marvin's study of the potential for cooperation between the academic, school and public libraries of Missoula County, Montana. Jim left Wisconsin just before I went to work in that state, but we've known each other just about that long. His study, to be published later this year by the State Library, is one of the things we can be proud of in Montana. We can show some of the other states a thing or two about library development.

This summer was also the time for a quick weekend drive to Jackson, Wyoming, a necessary trip. **The Cocktail Hour at Jackson Hole** persuaded me that I should pay a visit, although that was a reading long ago when the book was new. (I think I borrowed it from the rental shelf in the venerable Carnegie Library in Brownwood, Texas, probably at 10¢ a day, which inspired me to read quickly.) Travels in the intervening time took me from Beirut in the east to Victoria in the west, but somehow this gap remained. I must now reread the book.

But Helena meant watching 760 pounds of my Baldwin piano being raised to a second-story window on a fork-lift, since it would not fit into a low-ceilinged stairwell in the house. And then waiting six weeks, almost, to use it after dark, since the lamps that I wanted on special order refused to come any more quickly.

Montana also gave me an opportunity to get into prison: a visit in August to Deer Lodge to discuss ways of improving library service to the inmates and staff. We intend to have first quality service in the prison library. LSCA Title IV-A funds will give us a boost in moving ahead; the State Library's budget request for 1969-71 asks the Legislature to provide state support for the service on a solid basis.

Montana this summer: being one of a group of more than a dozen Montanans whose luggage missed the connection in Seattle when we went to the PNLA meeting in Vancouver. The West Coast rain persuaded me that we've got better climate in Montana (as if I need persuading!) but Vancouver afforded a chance to see many PNLA friends. It was my fourth PNLA conference; Yakima, Glacier, and Portland were on my travel schedule when I was at ALA.

Too early for me this year was the series of Trustee Workshops reported in the July issue of **Montana Libraries.** We do have one of these meetings recorded on tape, however; those of us who heard only the tape can claim to have received some solid inspiration, as those who attended in person must testify. Too late for this issue, if the editor holds her deadline (yesterday, at this writing) will be a report on a meeting at the State Library of federation coordinators and heads of major academic li-

braries to discuss the question of a union catalog for Montana libraries. Premature for discussion now is a proposal to develop standards for Montana libraries. Next issue, anyone?

Congratulations, Alma!

Alma Smith Jacobs, head librarian of the Great Falls Public Library since 1954, who was successful in battling through three bond issues and accomplishing for Great Falls a million dollar library, the first major library constructed for 50 years in Montana and the four adjoining states, will receive an honorary degree from Mount Holyoke College during Founder's Day ceremonies November 10th.

One year ago this month the goal of Mrs. Jacobs was realized with the completion and dedication of the Great Falls Public Library. The beautiful structure is a lasting tribute to her enterprise and capabilities.

Mrs. Jacobs began her career as assistant librarian at Talladega, Alabama, College. She became catalog librarian in the Great Falls Public Library in 1946 and was made chief librarian in 1954.

A graduate of Talladega College, she received a B.S. in Library Science from Columbia University. She received an honorary degree from Montana State University in 1962 and this year received the Librarian of the Year Award from the National Library Week State Committee.

She is a member of numerous civic and professional organizations including the Montana Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, President's Council of College of Great Falls, Governor's Committee on Status of Women, Community Chest Board, Great Falls and Executive Board of the Great Falls YWCA. She is past president of the Montana Library Association and Pacific Northwest Library Association and a member of the Executive Board of the American Library Association and a member of Delta Kappa Gamma Society and American Association of University Women.

Her publications include "What is a Library?" in **Montana Library Quarterly** and "Problems of Small and Medium-sized Public Libraries in Adult Education Programs" in **PNLA Quarterly** and "Montana Chooses Federations of Libraries" in **Library Trends.**

Honorary degrees will also be presented to Mary V. Gaver, professor in the Graduate School of Library Service at Rutgers — The State University and to Francis Keppel, president and chairman of the Board of General Learning Corporation, and former United States Commissioner of Education, by Mount Holyoke College at the November 10th ceremonies.

Warm Springs State Hospital Has A New Library

By JAMES FLICK
Librarian, Warm Springs State Hospital

Library service to patients in institutions is one of the finest measures ever developed for these isolated, handicapped people. It is an objective, independent, important link with the outside world. It provides, as nearly as possible, more of an approximation of the outside environment than a patient could otherwise hope to feel closed off, necessarily, from society into practically a totally structured, controlled environment.

The new Patient Library at Warm Springs State Hospital opened May 21, 1968. This was made possible under Title IV-A of the Federal Library Services and Construction Act, which provides institutional library services and is administered by the Montana State Library.

Located in the new multi-purpose building, the library is an attractive, bright room with new furniture and shelving. The book collection, chosen with care by the staff of the Montana State Library, consists of about 3,000 books, divided almost equally between nonfiction and fiction and includes both adult and juvenile titles. In addition, the Hospital subscribes to 35 magazines and 14 newspapers. In the past, the old library depended on donated books, mostly old and in poor condition, and was usually open one-half day a week, thus limiting library service to the pa-

tients. The new Patient Library is open 40 hours a week, and with the vastly improved collection, the contrast is startling.

To supplement the book collection at the State Hospital, patients and personnel can make use of the interlibrary loan services from the Montana State Library's collection of 100,000 books. In this way patients have access to more books than they have had in the past, as well as to continuous library service. Use of the service is gratifying.

Library service here consists of: general library service to the open wards; library service to closed wards; interlibrary loan; talking books to the blind and physically handicapped; and utilization of a film catalog library service. The Patient Library is also available to members of the staff, personnel and to their children.

The Patient Library not only provides a pleasant pastime and relaxation for the patients, but is of educational, vocational and therapeutic value. With the independent choice and use of books, it is hoped that the patients will ease and speed their own convalescence and possibly replenish and strengthen their mental and emotional resources.

Robert Cookingham

Montana scholarship student Robert Cookingham joined the staff of the Great Falls Public Library in August. Mr. Cookingham earned his master's degree in library science at the University of Michigan at the completion of spring quarter, 1968.

Robert is a 1967 graduate of the College of Great Falls where he was an honor student. He worked parttime at both the Great Falls Public Library and the College of

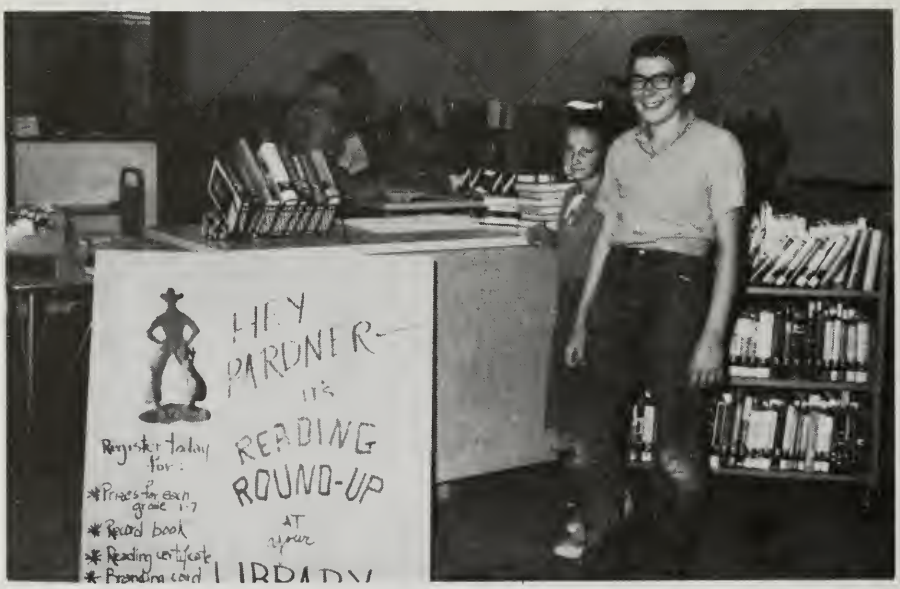
Great Falls library while he attended college. His new position will be that of Extension Librarian.

Reading Roundup in Glasgow

By KATHLEEN MAKICH
Librarian, Glasgow City-County Library

"Hey, Pardner, It's Reading Roundup Time" has been the slogan and theme of our summer reading program for the past two years. It's no wonder that the western flavor of this paricular reading program has special appeal for young readers in our part of the country. Reading books and branding horses at the library seems to be an anomaly—the kids are anxious to find out how it works. Even the most reluctant reader is eager to become a part of our annual "Reading Roundup."

Children register according to the grade completed in the spring. When the reader registers, he is given a record book and a colored card on which is an outline of a cowboy riding a bucking bronco. Naturally, choosing which color card for the cowboy and bronco is an important item. The record book and bronco card are kept on file in the library. When the children come in to record their books read and "brand" their broncos with a rubber stamp brand, they find their own record book which is filed alphabetically in an open file. The reader then writes down the title and author of the book he has read and writes a sentence of what the book was about. He "brands" the bronc once for each book recorded and returns the booklet and card to the file. The



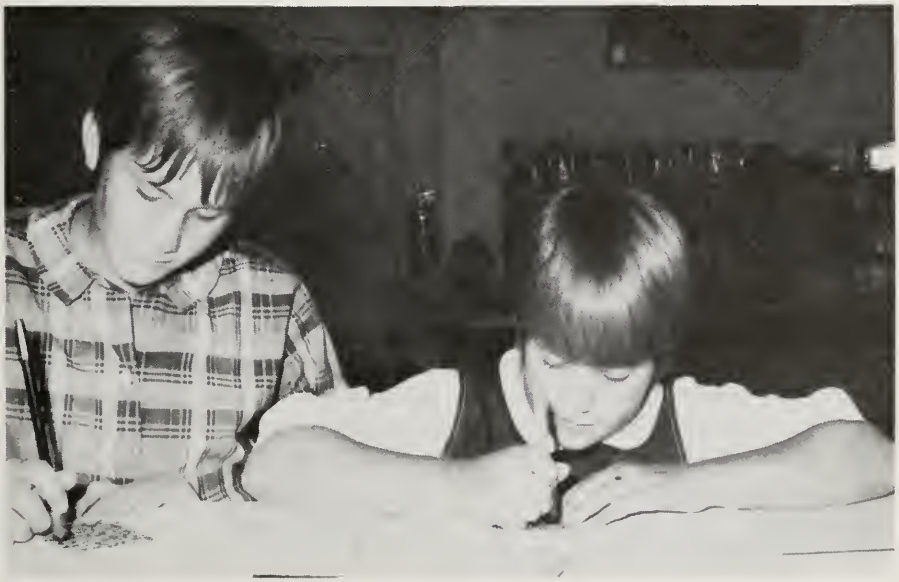
reader takes care of the entire operation himself and feels quite independent about it. It's most helpful to the staff for the readers to "help themselves."

Toward the end of the summer, a closing date for "Reading Roundup" is announced and children are encouraged to complete their record books by this date. Then, at a party in honor of the "Reading Roundup Readers," the prize winners are announced.

The party is held the first Saturday after school is in session—excluding Labor Day Week-end. It is open to all children with the idea that any children attending the party who were not summer reading program readers may be inspired to participate the next year.

This year a movie was shown at our "Reading Roundup Party"—Walt Disney's **Bear Country**—and was received with a great deal of excitement. Cookies and lemonade were served after the movie and prizes were awarded to the reader in each grade who had read the most books. We also gave a grand prize to the reader who read the most books overall. Certificates were awarded to all readers who had read fifteen books over the summer months.

There are many reading programs available which feature various themes — you might even invent a special theme to fit into your special area. Whatever you do for a summer reading program it can't help but be a success with the enthusiasm of summer readers. The idea of a record book, a contest and prizes and a party has sure-fire appeal. Our readers are already asking if there will be a "Reading Roundup" next summer.



HIGHLIGHTS OF SUMMER INSTITU

Young Adults Literature

By MILDRED SULLIVAN
Librarian Assistant, Glendive Public Library

"You got a recipe for watermelon pickles?"

This unusual request was cue enough for the lady in the vegetable hawker's cart as she quickly reined Berry—her horse aptly named for "li-bery"—to a halt and stepped down, her arms laden with the receipe book and her beloved story books which were among discarded books she had gathered for distribution in the Baltimore slum.

The librarian whose love of people and books and whose mission of promoting good reading took her through many of her summers to the slums and the under-privileged people was none other than our own teacher, Margaret Edwards. Mrs. Edwards' stories of her own experiences while Young Adult Specialist at the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore were the highlights of the session in Young Adult Literature at this summer's Institute for Librarians in Missoula. Attended by thirty-five librarians, both public and school, the session was held in Missoula June 24th through July 6th. Among the participants were nine librarians from Montana's public libraries.

"Promoting reading for pleasure among our young patrons, reading of good books—books that are spiritually enriching, is the role of the library, a role that is every bit as important as being a storehouse of information!" Thus spoke Mrs. Edwards in her opening remarks to the class. And she set about to teach us how this is done through originality and humor in displays, a sense of drama in putting into a thirty-five word annotation a tantilizing hint of a story, and through what one of the students described aptly as a "Brave New World," using the title of one of the books under discussion—book talks—which we found out were moving dramatizations from books recommended for young adults in which we starred and upon which we were graded!

That being a librarian, particularly in a public library, offers unique opportunities since we are often privileged to work with all age groups was no new idea to the public librarians attending the Institute. But to enlarge upon this idea and envision the "potential of the library for influencing the thinking and feeling of the adolescent" as presented by Mrs. Edwards was an exciting experience, one which not only prompts a quick resolve to

prepare ourselves for this role but sent us scurrying to our notes to check books for "must" reading remembering that in Mrs. Edwards' opening remarks she had also said, "A librarian's concern and love for the young people she serves is in direct relation to how much she is willing to read for them."

In "reading" for them we found this most important concept which Mrs. Edwards presented emphasized over and over. The best way to understand a situation or an experience is to have lived it. The next best way is to read about it.

For those of us who may find it difficult to deviate from our idea that imparting information is our primary concern we may find comfort in the knowledge that in promoting the reading of good books among our young adult patrons we are putting into their hands the subject matter for the greatest "lessons" they will ever learn — an awareness of the world about them, compassion, an understanding of people and cultures. Through this awakening may come new ideas, new actions and new HOPE!

Reference Workshop

By JOAN DUNCAN
Montana State Library

It's 8:30 in the evening, you are alone in the library except for a page, and several borrowers are lined up at the circulation desk. The telephone rings and a student on the other end of the line asks a question that will take some time to answer. What do you do? The suggestion that he call back later may put him off, but is it fair to keep the other library patrons waiting while you answer his query?

This was just one of the ordinary problams of the reference librarian that was brought up at the Reference Workshop, conducted by Donald Wright, Librarian, Evanston, Illinois Public Library, at the University of Montana this summer.

The four main objectives of this two-week period were to understand and appreciate the importance of planning for library service, to encourage thinking of reference service as an integral part of total library service, to learn the basic technique of library services and to learn to identify basic reference resources.

Case studies of the problem areas of telephone reference service, improper use of reference materials

and selection of these materials were given by members of the class. Mr. Tim Brown, Reference Librarian at the University of Montana, assisted by Mr. Wright in the presentation of course subjects and Mrs. Geneva Van Horne, Library Consultant, instructed the class in techniques and ways to use the reference collection quickly and efficiently.

Interlibrary cooperation was an important topic for us and each member of the class was assigned a paper on some element of reference service that involved more than one kind of library. A particularly interesting example presented for this assignment was that of a school and public library on quite limited budgets that developed a way of cooperating. The two librarians got together to discuss the selection of reference material in the hope that they could eliminate duplicating collections and instead each build strength in certain areas. This was done and the two libraries shared their collections thereby providing better resources for the whole community.

The panel groups and class discussions were interesting, informative sessions providing opportunities for exchange of ideas which the class felt was an important part of its experience. The members unanimously agreed that they had gained both professionally and personally from their two weeks spent at the workshop.

Library Development

By MARY ANTUNES
Librarian, Havre Public Library

Montana was fortunate in having the University of Montana chosen to give one of the institutes for training in librarianship supported by the Higher Education Act. The Library Development Workshop was held from July 22nd to August 9th and was attended by thirty-two working librarians from Washington, Idaho and Montana. Included in this group were four of us from Northern Montana; the Liberty County Librarian, two Blaine County Librarians and one from Havre in Hill County. The four of us cemented what had been tenuous friendships, reached an agreement that we would try and aid our libraries by considering a cooperative unit, and learned a great deal about library management and the trend of professional library thought.

Classes lasted from early morning until late at night, a characteristic of library schools, and were varied. Mrs. Van Horn's classes on the newer educational media and the use of films for young people in the library were full of concrete

suggestions with something for every size library. Several hours every day were spent in an audio-visual training program under the direction of Mr. Devon Chandler where class members learned to use media essential to good library service. As I am the type who has to take my camera down to the camera shop to have the film placed in and taken out, you can imagine how painfully I struggled to learn to use film projectors, tape recorders and the rest. Fortunately, none of the machines I worked on were permanently damaged, and the other three librarians from Northern Montana were all top students in this, Emerson's Theory of Compensation had me as the balance.

Mrs. Grace Stevenson lectured on library standards, planning library service and conducting a community study. Her classes were supplemented by Mr. John Lorenz from the Library of Congress and Mr. James Marvin of the Topeka, Kansas, Public Library. A mini study of a local library was conducted by class members who were all privately hopeful that their own libraries would never be subjected to thirty-two eager beavers looking for a flaw.

The Director of the Institute was Mr. Lawrence Hodges, who projected a reassuring father image. All the members of the workshop knew that he was there to help, not with the vim and idiosyncracies of the father in LIFE WITH FATHER, but gently and firmly as the father in SWISS RAMILY ROBINSON.

The paramount idea which emerged from the three weeks of study was the necessity of all types of libraries cooperating to give the best service possible. By this method each unit is strengthened and every community obtains the most for its tax dollar. The four of us from Northern Montana studied diligently and are now hopefully awaiting the opportunity to put our studies to practice.

Federation Progress Report

By RUTH O. LONGWORTH
Librarian, Montana State Library

Report time from the federations is always rewarding reading at the State Library. This year, it is especially gratifying:

Clare Smith, Coordinator of the Sagebrush Federation, with Miles City as the center, has added Rosebud County, with local support assured as of July 1, 1968. Rosebud was given a one year demonstration of service with LSCA funds. This makes a total of six counties in this federation.

Alma Jacobs, Coordinator of the Great Falls Federation, reports that Teton County has contracted for service with the Great Falls Public Library and that service is now in full swing. Three counties are now served in this system, which is fully supported by local county funds.

Madison, Jefferson and Beaverhead counties which comprise the Big Sky Federation, with Helena as the center and Roger Spillers the Coordinator, is assured of continuing service. This is the culmination of a three year demonstration of service under the Library Services and Construction Act. The Commissioners of Beaverhead County took the necessary legal steps to establish county library service, with the assurance on the part of the county residents that funds would be forthcoming for this first year.

Interest is high in other areas of the state and as funds permit, existing federations will be strengthened and a new federation started in northeast Montana. The demonstration in Yellowstone County was highly successful as far as the residents were concerned but support was refused by the County Commissioners. This county requests that the law concerning the establishment of a county library be broadened, with provision for a vote by the people for this measure. The Legislative Committee of the Montana Library Association is preparing such a law for presentation to the forthcoming Legislature.

Lifting International Horizons Through Tensions and Reading

By DR. ROBERT DUNBAR
Coordinator of the International Cooperation Center
Montana State University, Bozeman

Whether we are librarians or classroom teachers, we are engaged in the same business, namely, education. I like to remember as a former Latin teacher that this word is derived from the Latin verb **educere** which means "to lead or draw out," to quote my Latin dictionary. The job of education is to lead, to draw a person out of his current frame of reference, out of his current provinciality; in other words, to lift and widen his horizons. That is what **you** seek to do, that is what **I** seek to do, and so this morning, we are to think together concerning a common objective—the lifting of international horizons.

Since 1939, I have been teaching a course entitled Current World Problems; first at Colorado State University and presently at Montana State University. This course grew out of the international crises and tensions preceding World War II. It seemed to me that a collegiate course could be developed through capitalizing on the interest that was being aroused through the actions of Adolf Hitler in Europe, through his march into the Rhineland, through the Munich conference and the subsequent occupation of Czechoslovakia. So, for thirty years, I have been trying to lift and widen international horizons by capitalizing on international tensions. In fact, those tensions have dictated each quarter, the content and the emphases of the course. I think that as fellow educators, you should do likewise, and many of you have. For real learning and education, as Peter Abelard said in the twelfth century, begins with doubt, with a feeling of insecurity. At least, this is the premise upon which my course has been based and upon which I base my recommendations this morning.

Let us begin where I began in 1939, in Europe. Then the crises and tensions were produced by an awakened Germany. Today, they are created by a revived France under the leadership of Charles de Gaulle. Why is this French leader so disliked in this country; disliked to the extent that Americans are boycotting French exports and avoiding French tourist centers? Why does de Gaulle exclude the British from the European Common Market, withdraw his military forces from NTAO, oppose our

This speech was given at the 1968 M.L.A. Conference, Great Falls, Montana, May 4th.

policy in Vietnam and court the Arabs? Two recent books help us to understand this puzzling man and his policies. One is a biography by a French writer named Jean Lacouture, which was so liked by the French that it became a best seller.[1] The other is a more comprehensive description of France since World War II. It is Crane Brinton's new book entitled, **The Americans and the French,** published earlier this year by Harvard University Press.[2] Brinton is an American historian whose academic specialty is the French Revolution. He loves France and the French, and in this book he consciously seeks to explain them and particularly de Gaulle to Americans. In fact, both Brinton and Lacouture present the general as a French nationalist who believes that his country should be in the first rank among nations and who believes that his country has been snubbed and ignored by the Anglo-American powers. They both demonstrate that the present ill-feeling originated during World War II; when, following French defeat, France ceased to be a world power. Then it was that Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin made world-shaking decisions without consulting Frenchmen. Although Col. de Gaulle had raised the banner of Lorraine and organized the Free French movement, he was not invited to the war-time conferences at Teheran and Yalta. He felt as the leader of a great nation that he had been snubbed. He felt hurt and still feels hurt. And yet, under his leadership a new Franch has emerged; prosperous, dynamic, with a renewed sense of destiny, to live in the family of nations, in cooperation with us Americans, but not under our domination. I have lived in France and to see French foreign policy objectives through the eyes of these two Francophiles has been, for me, a liberating experience.

No place in the world are tensions more acute than in the Middle East, no place in the world is the big war more likely to originate. Here the Israelis and the Arabs claim the same piece of land; the Israelis seek to retain it, the Arabs seek to recover it. A year ago next month the conflict erupted in a desert **blitzkrieg** and within six days the Israeli forces had decisively defeated the Arabs and forced them to call for a renewal of the truce, but no peace has been negotiated between the belligerents, in spite of the efforts of the United Nations Representative, Gunnar Jarring, and fighting still continues across the borders.

The survival of Israel through twenty years of intermittent warfare is nothing less than a miracle. At least, that is what correspondent

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[1] Jean Lacouture, **De Gaulle,** tr. by Francis K. Price. (New York, New American Library, 1966.)

[2] Crane Brinton, **The Americans and the French.** (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1968.)

Terence Prittee calls it in his recent **Israel: Miracle in the desert,** published last year.[3] Written before the Six-Day War, it helps to explain Israel's victory, but still, perhaps the most interesting book about the country is the autobiography of Chaim Weismann, the first president of the Republic of Israel. Entitled, **Trial and error,** the book is historical; the story of the founding of the republic through the first half of the century. Published back in 1949, it is still in print and good reading for the year in which Israel celebrates her twentieth birthday.[4] The truth of the matter is that books about Isreal are a legion. What we need are readable books about Arab leaders; such as, King Hussein of Jordan or President Nasser of the United Arab Republic. But, alas, they are lacking; reflecting the bias of the American public.

Without question in the American mind today, the major area of tension is Asia and the major cause of that tension is China. Yet, we as a people, know very little about Mainland China; for few American citizens have been permitted to travel there. But citizens of other countries may enter; and one of them is Lisa Hobbs. I am recommending to your readers her **I saw China,** published two years ago.[5] Not that it is a great book, but it is a readable discovery of Communist China by Lisa Hobbs, an Australian by birth, who has been employed by the San Francisco **Examiner.** She went to China and was surprised by the order, by the lack of beggars and obvious poverty, by the availability of food and clothing, by the general well-being of the Chinese people. She was impressed by the Chinese theater, by Chinese confidence in the new order of things, and by the regime's hostility to the United States. Not that she saw everything, but she saw far more than you or I. In truth, she did not see as much nor hear as much as Jan Myrdal and his wife, who spent a month in a Chinese village in 1962; one month living with Chinese farmers, interviewing them, talking with them about their lives, their work, their aspirations, getting the grass-roots feeling and then writing a readable book entitled, **Report from a Chinese village,** available in both clothbound and paperback editions.[6] This, I think, is the most important book to come out about Communist China in this decade.

Harrison Salisbury is one of those Americans who have not been allowed to enter Communist China; and so he decided to visit her neighbors. He began with Hong Kong, then visited Cambodia, Burma, Thailand, and eventually the Mongolian Peoples Republic, and Soviet Siberia. He learned much

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[3] Terence Prittie, **Israel: miracle in the desert.** (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1967.)
[4] Chaim Weizmann, **Trial and error.** (New York, Shocken Books, n.d.)
[5] Lisa Hobbs, **I saw China.** (New York, McGraw-Hill, 1966.)
[6] Jan Myrdal, **Report from a Chinese village.** (New York, Pantheon Books, 1965.)

about relations between the Soviet Union and the new China. He learned that as early as 1954 Mao Tse-tung had asked the Russians for the return of more than 3,000,000 square miles of Siberia, territory which had been seized by the Czars a century previously. He learned of increased Russian troop concentrations along the Chinese-Soviet borders, of border clashes, and much more that he has revealed in his **Orbit of China.**[7] I think that it is must reading for citizens of a country on a collision course with Communist China.

Let us return to Lisa Hobbs. She also visited India and was shocked by the contrast between India and China, shocked by the poverty, the disorganization, the runaway population explosion, the dead and the dying in the streets, the lack of striking progress between the India of 1965 and the India of her girlhood. This book also is very readable, but she did not see everything in India; especially the revolution in agricultural production that is now taking place in the countryside with the planting of new varieties of wheat imported from Mexico.[8]

Both China and India are part of the former colonial world, now known as the developing world. Seven years ago, the General Assembly of the United Nations designated this decade as the Decade of Development and urged the more industrialized nations to increase their technical assistance to this segment of the world. But still, the rate of economic growth is slower within the developing countries than in the more industrialized ones with the result that in the decade the rich nations have grown richer and the poor nations poorer. This problem is most lucidly described in Barbara Ward's **The Rich Nations and the Poor Nations,** published by Norton in both clothbound and paperback editions.[9] No book describes the problems of development more simply than this book, but no book describes better the manner in which plant-breeders are increasing the agricultural productivity than Harvard University Press' recent **Campaigns against Hunger.**[10] It is the story of Rockefeller Foundation plant-scientists working with Mexican scientists and developing varieties of corn and wheat which have tripled wheat yields in Mexico within twenty years. Now these varieties are being sent around the world to increase the productivity of farmers in Asia, Africa, and Latin America; and to reduce the prospects of famine and hunger.

However, the key place of tension in the developing world is Vietnam. The books on the struggle there are legion; some are written

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[7] Harrison E. Salisbury, **Orbit of China.** (New York, Harper & Row, 1967.)

[8] Lisa Hobbs, **India, India.** (New York, McGraw-Hill, 1967.)

[9] Barbara Ward, **The Rich Nations and the Poor Nations.** (New York, Norton, 1962.)

[10] E. C. Stakman et al, **Campaigns against Hunger.** (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1967.)

by hawks, some are written by doves. But the book I think is must-reading on Vietnam, and on the whole Asian situation, is Edwin O. Reishauer's **Beyond Vietnam.**[11] He finds the Vietnam situation most difficult. We cannot escalate, we cannot withdraw, we must fight as we have been fighting it and the struggle will be long and protracted. But he does make a plea for an Asian policy which will recognize that nationalism is a more powerful force among Asian peoples than Communism. He makes a plea for recognition that Asia is not Europe and for realization that policies designed for Europe will not work in Asia. He wants an Asian policy which will take into consideration the needs of the new Japan and the new China. He wants recognition in our thinking that Japan has become today the fourth most productive nation in the world and our most important trading partner outside of the Americas.

Turning to the American republics south of us, no region is more important to us; yet in no region are the rumblings more disquieting. Here the population explosion, as in India, is out-running productive resources. The standard of living is declining rather than rising. Latin America, which used to be an exporter of foodstuffs, is now an importer. People are leaving the farms, crowding into the city slums and surviving in unimaginable poverty; unimaginable until one reads the diary of Carolina Maria de Jesus.[12] The author is a woman of the Sao Paulo, Brazil, slums. Again, I say that the poverty, the misery which she describes is difficult to conceive, but this is the poverty which is provoking social and political change. There is no longer any question about the certainty of change in Latin America, the only question is whether change will occur the Western democratic way or the communist way; whether Latin Amtrica will imitate the processes of change within Mexico or follow the example of Cuba.

My favorite account of this problem is written by Gary MacEoin and appears in his **Latin America: the eleventh hour.**[13] I like it not only because he describes the processes of change there, but because he describes the role of the Roman Catholic church in them. This institution is the dominant institution in the area and if change there is in the democratic tradition the Church must lead the way.

Today, Catholic clergy and laymen are leading the way to most Latin American countries, but especially in Chile where the Christian Democratic party is in power under the leadership of Eduardo Frei. According to Leonard Gross, this par-

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[11] Edwin O. Reischauer, **Beyond Vietnam: The United States and Asia.** (New York, Knopf, 1967.)

[12] Carolina Maria de Jesus, **Child of the dark: the diary of Carolina Maria de Jesus.** tr. by David St. Clair. (New York, P. J. Kenedy, 1962.)

[13] Gary MacEoin, **Latin America: the eleventh hour.** (New York, P. J. Kenedy, 1962.)

ty's rule in Chile is Latin America's "last, best hope," an effective alternative to Castro and change by Communist revolution. The party came to power in 1964 and since then, Eduardo Frei has taken the Chilean government into partnership with the American copper companies, forced the rich to pay taxes, and enacted a land reform law. However, by these changes and others, he has alienated the wealthy and the economically powerful. The next elections are a year after next and the principal opposition party is a coalition of Socialists and Communists. What will happen if the Socialists and Communists win? I recommend Leonard Gross' **Last best hope: Eduardo Frei and Chilean democracy** for an answer.[14]

But an English-born woman, Susan Cooper, suggests that some of these tensions are our own making; that they lie in our own provincialism, in our smugness, in our own complacency. She has written about this situation in a book which she has entitled, **Behind the Golden Curtain.**[15] There is some of this conclusion in Reischauer's **Beyond Vietnam.** He believes that much of our trouble in Asia is due to our ignorance of the area. And the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator J. W. Fulbright, in his **Arrogance of Power**[16] attributes our troubles abroad to our arrogance, to our hauteur. So, in these three books, there is stimulation for reflection, for introspection.

However, if these books are on your library shelves, will people read them? Probably not, at least not as many as you wish. You need something more than tensions, headlines, and books to interest people; you need personal contacts, you need personal involvement in the problems of the world —or at least personal involvement with those who have been involved. I have had the privilege to have been involved during much of this decade with training people for international service, particularly for service with the Peace Corps. The Peace Corps is an amazing institution that enables young Americans to leave our culture and standard of living and to go into a developing country like Ecuador or India to serve with the minimum of remuneration, teaching children, advising people on public health measures, informing farmers on techniques to increase food production. You can catch something of the excitement of the service in **The barrios of Manta** by Rhoda and Earle Brooks.[17] In this book, the authors describe their two years

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[14] Leonard Gross, **The last, best hope: Eduardo Frei and Chilean democracy.** (New York, Random House, 1967.)

[15] Susan Cooper, **Behind the golden curtain: a view of the U.S.A.** (New York, Scribners, 1965.)

[16] J. W. Fulbright, **The arrogance of power.** New York, Random House, 1966.)

[17] Rhoda and Earle Brooks, **The barrios of Manta: a personal account of the Peace Corps in Eduador.** (New York, New American Library, 1965.)

of service on the Pacific coast of Ecuador, but it is even better to invite a returned Peace Corps Volunteer to speak to a group, to show his slides, and to conduct discussions. Some librarians have made effective use of returned International Farm Youth Exchange delegates as they have toured the state, arousing interest in countries beyond the Montana horizon.

In addition, we have in the state many students from other countries attending our universities and colleges, people who can bring into the homes of your potential readers first-hand acquaintance with the world beyond our borders. We have, at Montana State University alone, more than 150 students from other countries; most of whom would welcome an invitation to visit in homes of your communities, particularly during the Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Spring recesses. There are others in Great Falls, Missoula, Butte, Helena and Billings. There are still other students in some of our high schools who are visiting this country under the American Field Service. In fact, your readers can vicariously enjoy one of these students in their homes by reading a recently published book entitled, **Gianna** by Libby Machol.[18] Gianna Bosco is an Italian girl who came to this country under American Field Service auspices and lived a year with the Machols in New Jersey; but this kind of experience is available to parents of teen-agers in this state, either through existing programs or programs which can be organized.

To encourage student exchanges is to lift horizons; first through experiences and later, hopefully, through reading and thereby to lessen the provincialism and the insulation of which Susan Cooper writes in **Behind the Golden Curtain.**

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[18] Libby Machol, **Gianna.** (Boston, Beacon Press, 1968.)

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It's Later Than You Think

By ROBERT E. SULLIVAN
Dean, School of Law, University of Montana
Chairman, National Library Week State Committee

News media editorialize and report on the generation gap, the communication gap and the credibility gap. With characteristic impatience, Americans demand an immediate solution even though the causes and full extent of the problem have not been determined. But the roots of complacency are tenacious and our tendency to take things and people for granted remains unchanged. If we disregard the values, the institutions and the traditions that have been America and refuse to relate to them the issues of today, our problems will proliferate and the ways of coping with them will elude us. Not as volatile perhaps, but nonetheless urgent, is the problem of understanding and supporting our libraries.

What is a library?—a storage for books? a place to go for information? a quiet place to think, to study, to sleep? Who uses a library?—young people? old people? people with nothing else to do? Why do we need a library? for city prestige? for local color? for occasional use?

A library is a bonanza — a resource with a potential that increases rather than decreases with use. A library is a volcano—dormant when unused but dynamic and exhilarating for those who dare to become acquainted. A library is life—the spirit of the community and the vista of horizons unseen, perhaps unknown.

A library is not static but grows with the community and with the requests for increased resources and expanding services. A library is not unresponsive but additional facilities and personnel require increased financial support that too frequently is not readily available. A library is not self-sustaining and cannot be effective—perhaps even survive—unless there is the interest and the commitment to excellence that only a community can provide. In the dichotomy that is contemporary America, libraries are the catalyst that can fuse the heritage of America and the challenge of the future. To activate this potential there must be understanding, commitment and sacrifice by everyone upon whom libraries depend for their encouragement and support.

That All May Read

When Mr. Charles Galozzi, staff member of the Library of Congress, visited the State Library last year to help us set up the new service to the blind and physically handicapped, he told us that we would find our new patrons a joy to serve and too, a very articulate clientele. "You will find that you have very appreciative patrons who have considerable dependence upon the Talking Books for keeping in touch with an ever changing world. They are quick to praise when the service is good — and equally prompt in letting you know if it is not!"

As the first year of service draws to a close, we are pleased to note in a review of our huge piles of correspondence that most of our patrons are commendatory, grateful for the speed-up we were able to effect by having the service center in the State and pleased with the selection available to them. The staff has made many new friends and every staff member finds great satisfaction in providing this service.

Records for the year show gratifying progress: 213 new patrons have been enrolled since January 1, 1968, making a total of 581 served; 22,524 Talking Books have been mailed during the year.

We know that there is need for much more publicity on this program and that we must have help in identifying many more people who are qualified to use this service. Through the efforts of the public libraries and the various local organizations in each community, we are hoping to reach everyone in the state who is eligible.

A brochure is in preparation designed to explain to the visually impaired the services of the State Library, the State Department of Public Instruction, the Department of Welfare and the School for the Deaf and Blind. The folder will be given wide distribution to the clientele of each agency and to the general public.

As the program is fully supported, the need for more personal contact with our readers can be met. Individual reader's guidance is basic to good library service for all readers and this is especially true of the handicapped.

Montana Reflections: 2

By DAVID R. HOFFMAN
Coordinator of Library Development

"I have visions of you waxing your skis (don't ever remember using the plural form in writing before, odd); repairing the snowshoes, maybe getting a snowmobile ready for winter institutes." So wrote the correspondent from the flatlands to the south. Well, on December 4 as some final pieces of paper are cleared off the desk before the workshops begin tomorrow, I wonder if it will be possible to board the snowmobile and head for a meeting. Last night's snow has Helena all white again, but with the miles to be covered in the next three days, the only way to travel will be by air. More about that later.

It was a good fall in Montana We made a grand circuit about the State in October, in the company of Rita McDonald, for a series of four workshops on "Montana Libraries and Local History," which are recounted elsewhere in this magazine. The workshops were intended to discuss the kinds of materials which should be collected in libraries, rather than the history of the State itself, but such programs could not be conducted without considerable reference to the facts of the history. Somewhere along the line I dipped into Muriel Wolle's **Montana Pay Dirt,** and this has become my book to read in the evenings in front of an imaginary fireplace. (Why all these old houses were built in Montana without fireplaces is still a mystery to me.)

November afforded about 2,500 miles of driving the trusty Volkswagen around the State, primarily

in preparation for the December workshops, but also permitting brief drop-in visits to about twenty public libraries, most of which I had not seen before. I am slowly checking them off in my directory, and look forward to the time when I can say that I have at least seen the inside of them all. We can look forward to some excellent new facilities as building and remodeling projects proceed, but we can also be proud of the way some of the older buildings have been kept up to date. Chinook's Carnegie building is now repainted inside, and has a new ceiling and new lights; a relatively modest effort can make tremendous improvement. All this driving (I counted eight days in the office during the month) limited the spare time for reading in November, but I went further into the history with **War of the Copper Kings** and Kathleen Winsor's potboiler **Wanderers Eastward, Wanderers West** in a number of motel rooms across the State.

On December 18, the December workshops are completed, many of the papers on the desk relate to the next workshop, and there is a chance to reflect on the snow again, except that there isn't snow in Helena. The skis are ready, the Volkswagen sports a proud, yet unused ski rack, and I dip into books on skiing in the evening. After some lessons and some experience on the slope, I may be better able to recommend a book.

Books: Georges Simenon continues to appear, and within the past week I have taken home and read **The Old Man Dies** and **The Move.** Who but Simenon can put so much feeling into so few pages? One reads almost from cover to cover in a single session, yet feels at the end that one has read a long novel instead of what in terms of word count can be termed an extended short story. Now, if only one of the stations on cable TV would really present all the films, both those made for television and those for the theatre, that have been produced from Simenon's novels.

Montana in mid-December: off into the forest on an afternoon to cut a Christmas tree for the apartment, and another for the library. I suppose one can do this in the flatlands of the Midwest, but it never seemed an easy or practical thing to do in Chicago.

Out of Montana: to Salt Lake City in November to attend a meeting called by the directors of State Technical Services Programs to discuss the potential for a region Technical Information Network which might serve, through STS programs and through libraries, the business and industrial community throughout the eight Rocky Mountain States . . . a meeting which resulted in the establishment of a working committee to explore ways of carrying the idea forward . . . To Boise in December to begin planning in earnest a workshop for three states on the role of the state library association in state-wide library development. . . .

Montana in October meant hav-

ing out-of-state visitors on two weekends, and the chance to further pursue my new hobby of extolling the virtues of Montana life to those less fortunate persons who must live elsewhere. And to picnic on bread and cheese and wine on a hillside —with the only sound to be heard the wind in the trees . . . outside the cemetery at Elkhorn, on the slopes at Bridger . . . in Glacier Park . . . And also the rare privilege of driving across the State with Rita McDonald who talks about the history of the state as you see where it happened, in a way that makes you regret having lived so many years elsewhere.

Library development: Jim Moody writes elsewhere in this issue of the development of the Montana State Prison Library at Deer Lodge. Can we challenge anyone to match the library use figures which he reports? Will the State Library's Institutional Library Service program be funded (by both Congress and the State Legislature) so that we can support similar programs at the other state institutions? We will aim at a report on this in April.

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Above—the old, unread collection which crowded the shelves. Below—the new, attractive collection of well chosen books—fewer in number, but remarkably greater in circulation.

James Moody, Librarian at the Montana State Prison Library.

Montana State Prison Has a New Library and Librarian

By JAMES A. MOODY
Institutional Librarian

Men in confinement cannot be totally cut off from the outside world. Their physical presence, yes; their minds, no. One day these same confined men will be returning to society. How would they react if during the time of their confinement they had no contact with the outside world. If for all this time they had no chance to keep up with all the changes that were taking place in the outside world. A man who comes into prison must not leave with the same ideas of the outside world with which he came in. In order for him to survive once he leaves prison, his ideas must be along the same lines as the present day world. How can a man in confinement keep up with the changes that have been made while he was confined? One answer is a well-stocked, up to date library.

For years the inmates of Montana State Prison had for a library a collection of used and discarded books. Schools, libraries and individuals would clean out their stock of old books and then would donate them to the prison library.

In March of 1968 the picture began to change. The Montana State Library, acting under Title IV-A of the Library Services and Construction Act, sent to the prison a well rounded collection of approximately 2,000 new books. In order for these new books to be shelved, a great many of the old books had to be taken off the shelves. From the beginning, the new books were very popular.

In September of 1968 a full time Institutional Librarian was hired for the prison. One of his first duties was to remove the remaining old books. This was accomplished by hauling them to the State Library in Helena. On the return trip, approximately 700 additional new books were brought back to the prison. This made the total collection approximately 2,700 books.

The next step was to repaint the library, remove the old furniture and replace it with modern library furniture.

The prison library is located in the basement of the Clark Theater. The present quarters are far from ideal, but with the repainting and the new furniture, it has been improved. It is hoped that as the service expands, better quarters will be provided and the library will become the heart of the rehabilitation program of the prison.

When the Institutional Librarian began his work, the average circulation for a month was between

800 and 900 volumes. The average percentage of users was between 15 and 25 percent. In July the total circulation was 836 volumes. In August, 921 and September, 922. In October the library was opened for walk-in use by the inmates. This was the first time in the history of the prison that this had been done. The circulation for October was 1,545 volumes. The total for November was 1,957 volumes. The percentage of readers has risen from 15 to 58 percent and is still rising.

The library is open to the inmates eight hours per week: one hour per morning on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and one hour each afternoon Monday through Friday. These hours correspond with the hours the inmates have their recreation periods. The library is also open to prison employees. A professional library is being added for the staff.

In October library service was also started to the prison ranch, Rothe Hall. Up until this time, the only reading material available to these inmates were about a dozen shelves of the same type of books that were moved out of the library. Copies of the library catalog are furnished to the men at Rothe Hall. Books are delivered to them three days per week. In the near future, a regular library will be set up at Rothe Hall.

Service to the women inmates has also been started.

State Institutional Library Service

Library service to state institutions other than the prison and the state hospital at Warm Springs is provided through contract with strong public libraries which give service in each area where the institutions are located.

The Helena Public Library serves the Mountain View Girls School, the Boulder River School and the Montana Children's Center; the Miles City Public Library serves the Pine Hills School for Boys; the Great Falls Public Library gives service to the School for the Deaf and Blind and the Center for the Aged in Lewistown; the Flathead County Library in Kalispell serves the Swan River Youth Camp and the Montana Veterans Home in Columbia Falls.

An attractive and inviting collection of books has been placed in each institution, bookmobile service is provided, regular consultative visits by the library staff and programs designed to encourage reading have been instituted. Much remains to be done, but a very good start has been made and in every instance response has been enthusiastic from the staff and the residents.

Resume' of the Local History Workshops

Nearly 300 persons attended workshops on "Montana Libraries and Local History" held early in October, sponsored by the Montana State Library and the Montana Library Association's Committee on Local History Sources. The workshops were held in Missoula (October 5), Great Falls (October 7), Wolf Point (October 9), and Billings (October 11).

Rita McDonald, former librarian of the Historical Society of Montana, served as consultant to the State Library for this series, and at each meeting discussed the role of the community library as a focal point for the collection and preservation of local history materials. Other speakers, differing at each meeting, talked of the role of the state collecting agencies (the Historical Society, the University of Montana, and Montana State University), the uses made in the schools of Montana history materials, and the needs of the layman in the community who is interested in knowing more of his local history. David R. Hoffman of the State Library was workshop director.

Speakers at all of the workshops cited examples of the kind of history materials which should be preserved: not only the standard published histories, but letters and diaries written by pioneers, family histories, club minutes and correspondence, church records, records of local industries and business establishments, photographs (essential that they be identified and dated), newspapers; and the current materials which will provide a historical record for another generation: the pamphlets and souvenir programs issued commemorating local events, special anniversary editions of newspapers or magazines, promotional literature issued by local industries, and the like. And in addition to the more conventionally thought of historical materials, one of the speakers asked libraries to pay more attention to the history of the first 12,000 years of the state, not stopping with the more recent 160 years; an understanding of the archaeology of Montana is basic to a thorough understanding of its more recent history.

Not all of these materials necessarily should be kept in the community library, however; the rare and unique materials frequently must be kept in libraries which can properly care for (in controlled atmospheric conditions) and organize (using skilled staff generally not available save in research libraries). The community public or school librarian is generally in the best position to identify locally available materials and see that they are deposited in libraries where they can be best preserved and most profitably used.

The history collections in the University libraries, and at the Historical Society Library, are being developed to support research — at the universities for graduate study and faculty research, and at the Historical Society to maintain a record of the history of the state and to develop comprehensive research collections in certain aspects of the history of the state. The Montana State Library's Montana collection, consisting of circulating materials relating to Montana and Montana authors, will not be built to compete with the research collections, but its resources are available throughout the state, as local public libraries can borrow these books for local patrons.

Throughout the series of workshops, librarians, teachers, board members, and others in attendance were urged to encourage the preservation of the record of the past, and its deposit in appropriate libraries. The oral history method—interviewing pioneers and long-time residents and transcribing the interview, with deposit of the typescript in a local library and where appropriate in one or more of the state libraries—is one approach to follow, in addition to collecting materials already written. The Montana Division of the American Association of University Women and the Montana State University Library through the History Group of the Montana Institute of the Arts are both engaged in oral history projects.

Librarians were encouraged to watch for new published material, and buy when published for local history collections. Much of this material is issued in small editions and is likely to go out of print quickly, with the result that if it is sought when it is rare, it is much more expensive. Librarians can also assist in the publicizing of local history publications; many authors may be unaware of the importance of letting potential purchasers outside the community or area know of the issuance of their materials. The State Library, for example, will call attention in its regular newsletter to any new Montana items published, if the author, publisher, or local librarian will notify the State Library.

Because the newspaper gives the only daily (or weekly) record of community activities, it is particularly important that a complete file of the local paper, from its first issue, be maintained in one library in the community. Back files are most often available on microfilm. The Historical Society Library has the most complete collection of Montana newspapers anywhere, but there are gaps even in its collection. To complete its files, it is interested in learning the location of files of early Montana papers which might be available for filming. The Society or one of the commercial sources for microfilm (University Microfilms or Micro-Photo) can supply information to local libraries on the availability of microfilm editions of newspapers.

Following the example of indexing already done by college classes and reference librarians in the University System and the State Historical Library, continuing indexing activities should be carried on.

A frequently overlooked source of historical record is the thesis or dissertation. The University of Montana Library is compiling a list of theses and dissertations done in Montana and relating to Montana. This, when available, will be useful to the student and to the scholar. In addition to theses, moreover, many term papers might merit inclusion in such a list. At the community level, some prepared in the local schools might be preserved in the library.

The Local History Sources Committee of the Montana Library Association has worked to encourage the identification of local history resources, and issued a preliminary inventory of Montana history materials, reflecting the holdings of some of the major libraries of the state, as well as some unique items held in smaller community and school libraries. To further encourage the sharing of resources and services, the Committee is considering approaches to the problem of identifying Montana-related theses accepted at out-of-state universities, and the preparation of a union list of Montana newspapers.

As one example of the kind of local history project which a good library collection might assist, each workshop included a presentation of a slide-tape unit, "Traces of the Past," prepared by Helen West of Cut Bank, and illustrating some significant aspects of Glacier County history.

All librarians were urged at the workshops to share in a program of publicizing what they have, and what they need. Persons interested in local history may not think of the library as a place to put their collections. It is especially important to get people thinking of the local library as a first contact, for the community public or school librarian can put the user in touch with other libraries, and can assist the research libraries by referring to them donors of materials not appropriately kept at the local level.

Publicizing collections—and need for materials—might lead to donated funds for developing collections. In addition, it may be possible for libraries to secure foundation grants for building collections on Montana History.

The use of official government records to find historical facts was discussed. Since the beginning of 1968, the State Library has implemented an act of the 1967 legislature which created a State Publications Library Distribution Center as a division of the library. Official publications of state agencies are now being distributed systematically to public and academic libraries in the state which have agreed to organize and make these publications available in their areas. Additional copies are avail-

able on loan from the State Library. Local public libraries were urged at the workshops to collect as many local government publications as possible, in order to strengthen their collections.

Montana has no statutory archives agency, however, and there is thus no central source where one might find the records of the several state agencies, or of local governmental units. Some state agencies have deposited their records at the Historical Society Library, and others have been encouraged to do so.

In addition to collecting and preserving historical material, libraries —both those at the state level and local libraries—and the Montana Library Association can encourage writing and publication in the field of local history on the part of students and faculty, as well as amateur and professional historians. Libraries can provide groups and individuals working in the field with guidelines for collection and preservation so that activities will be productive and the results will be of uniform excellence. One guide suggested is Donald Dean Parker's **Local History: How to Gather It, Write It, and Publish It,** available at $1.00 from the Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York City 10017.

Many of the speakers at the workshops cited sources of non-book materials which they found particularly useful, either in teaching Montana's history or in assisting library users. A complete list follows this article.

Note: This summary would not have been possible without the excellent participation in the workshop programs by:

Dale Johnson, University Archivist, University of Montana

Mary Dempsey, Librarian, State Historical Society

Mrs. Marie MacDonald, Librarian, Glendive Public Library

Mrs. Jean Davis, Librarian, Eastern Montana College

(who spoke of the collections and services of state-level libraries)

David Price, Franklin School, Missoula

Joe Wolff, Great Falls High School

Mrs. Lucille Brown, Librarian, Glasgow High School

Arthur Desonia, Billings West High School

(who spoke on the needs of students for access to Montana history materials)

Mrs. Firman Brown, Missoula

Mrs. Louis Floerchinger, Conrad

Mrs. Walter Meredith, Wolf Point

Charles Courchene, Wolf Point

Stuart W. Connor, Billings

(who spoke of the needs of the lay historian for access to materials)

Judge Guy Palagi, Great Falls

Mrs. Alma Jacobs, Great Falls

(who provided a demonstration of oral history recording)

Mrs. Helen West, Cut Bank

(whose slide-tape unit showed a usetul means of recording history.)

Montana History in Non-Book Materials

Virtually all of the speakers at the "Montana Libraries and Local History" workshops in October talked of the need for non-book material, sometimes illustive ephemera, in building library collections, and in teaching various aspects of Montana history. Particularly in the schools, the lack of adequate state and local history text books dictates the use of a range of supplementary materials.

A number of examples were cited —ranging from the souvenir and centennial editions of newspapers and journals to state highway maps, and brochures advertising one or another of Montana's famed tourist attractions. The maps published annually by the Montana State Highway Commission are good examples of materials which might be preserved and profitably used long after newer editions have been published: each year the maps provide brief facts about the history and economy of the state, and include a number of excellent color illustrations, and the 1968 map, for instance, outlines the trails which Lewis and Clark followed across Montana in the course of their 1804-1806 expedition. The Advertising Department of the Highway Commission issues a number of free promotional brochures which the library might want to collect.

The National Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior both issue maps and brochures on the parks and forests of Montana, which give informative historical and geographic information. The Bureau of Indian Affairs of the U. S. Department of the Interior offers publications which will be of value to the library interested in Montana's Indian history. The Montana Historical Society's serial publications, MONTANA MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY and MONTANA POST are of course items which most Montana libraries will already have.

Various publications of the Montana Fish and Game Department provide information useful to the student of history. The librarian will want to examine copies of MONTANA WILDLIFE and MONTANA OUTDOORS for possible interest.

Many state publications, though not prepared for the student of history, include statements of historical background for their subjects, and the librarian who builds a collection of Montana documents should be on the lookout for these. For example, the **Water Resources Survey of Phillips County, Montana,** published in June, 1968, by the Montana Water Resources Board, includes a brief history of Phillips County. **The Economic Impact of State Highway Montana 209 on the**

Swan-Clearwater Valley, prepared by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research of the University of Montana for the State Highway Commission, has a thirty-page chapter on the historical development of that valley. **Economic Analysis of the One-Way Couplet, Helena, Montana,** prepared by the Department of Economics at Carroll College for the State Highway Commission includes a chapter on Helena's history, and some forty-eight photographs, current as well as historical, which may interest the student of history.

Sources of Information on Montana Archaeology

Stuart Connor, Billings attorney, participated in the program at the October 11th workshop on "Montana Libraries and Local History" and discussed a number of journals and monographs that provide information on the prehistory of Montana. In response to requests from a number of persons attending the workshop his list is reprinted here:

PERIODICALS

Name	Publisher	Address	Annual Subs.
Archaeology in Montana	Montana Archaeological Society	1212 First St. West Billings, Mont. 59101	$4.00
Wyoming Archaeologist	Wyoming St. Archaeological Society, Inc.	775 Platinum Dr. Cody, Wyoming 82414	5.00
Newsletter	Archaeological Society of Alberta	11535 141st St. Edmonton, Alberta	2.00
Manitoba Archaeological Newsletter	Manitoba Archaeological Society	Box 1171 Winnipeg 1, Manitoba	free
Saskatchewan Archaeological Newsletter	Sask. Archaeological Society	Museum of Nat. Hist. Regina, Sask.	2.00
Plains Anthropologist	Plains Anthropologist	c/o Dr. Alfred E. Johnson Anthropology Dept. Univ. of Kansas Lawrence, Kansas	10.00
American Antiquity	Society for American Archaeology	Suite 112 3700 Mass. Ave. N.W. Washington, D. C. 20016	12.00
Tebiwa	Idaho State University Museum	Museum Idaho State University Pocatello, Idaho 83201	1.50

MONOGRAPHS

Author	Date	Publicotion	Order From	Price
William Mulloy	1958	A Preliminary Historical Outline for the Northwestern Plains	Graduate School Univ. of Wyoming Laramie, Wyoming	
William Mulloy	1965	The Indion Village at Three Mile Mesa, Mont.	Graduate School Univ. of Wyoming Laramie, Wyoming	$1.50
George C. Frison	1967	The Piney Creek Sites, Wyoming	Graduate School Univ. of Wyoming Laramie, Wyoming	
Thomas F. Kehoe	1967	Boarding School Bison Drive Site	Mr. Alfred E. Johnson Ed., Plains Anthro. Anthropology Dept. Univ. of Kansas Lawrence, Kansas	1.00
William Wildschut	1959	Crow Indian Beadwork	Museum of the American Indian Broadway at 155th St. New York, New York	3.50
William Wildschut	1961	Crow Indian Medicine Bundles	Museum of the American Indian Broadway at 155th St. New York, New York	6.50
William C. Orchard	1929	Beads and Beadwork of the American Indian	Museum of the American Indian Broadway at 155th St. New York, New York	2.50
Warren W. Caldwell, Ed.	1968	The Northwestern Plains	Center for Ind. Studies Rocky Mtn. College Billings, Montana	2.00
John C. Ewers	1955	The Horse in Blackfoot Indion Culture (BAE Bulletin #159)	Gov't Printing Office Washington, D. C.	2.75
W. Raymond Wood	1967	An Interpretation of Mandon Culture History (BAE Bulletin #198)	Gov't Printing Office Washington, D. C.	3.00
Alfred W. Bowers	1965	Hidatsa Social and Ceremonial Organization (BAE Bulletin #194)	Gov't Printing Office Washington, D. C.	3.25
Richard G. Forbis	1960	The Old Women's Buffalo Jump, Alberta (Bulletin #180)	National Museum of Canada Ottawa, Ontario	
Wormingston & Forbis	1965	An Introduction to the Archaeology of Alberta, Canada	Denver Museum of Natural History Denver, Colo.	
Thomas F. Kehoe	1960	Stone Tipi Rings (BAE Anthrop, Paper 62)	Gov't Printing Office Washington, D. C.	

MORE ESSENTIAL BOOKS ON U. S. ARCHAEOLOGY

Author	Date	Publication	Order From	Price
Gordon R. Willey	1966	An Introduction to American Archaeology	Prentice-Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.	
Jennings & Norbeck Editors	1964	Prehistoric Man In the New World	University of Chicago Press	$10.00
Waldo R. Wedel	1961	Prehistoric Man on the Great Plains	University of Oklahoma Press Norman, Oklahoma	5.95
H. M. Wormington	1957	Ancient Man in North America	Denver Museum of Natural History Denver, Colorado	5.20

MONTANA STATE PUBLICATIONS
Received by Montana State Library from January 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968

The following publications have been distributed to depository libraries. These publications may be borrowed from the State Library.

Aeronautics Commission
- Montana Aeronautical Chart—December 7, 1967
- Montana Airport Directory—January 1, 1968
- Montana and the Sky—January through November, 1968 (11 issues)
- Professionalism in the Commercial Flight School—November 1, 1968

Committee on Problems of Aging
- Montana Senior Citizens Survey Investigation—March, 1968

Examiner and Superintendent of Banks, State
- Abstract of reports of condition of Montana State Banks, National Banks and Trust Companies—December 30, 1967; June 30, 1968
- Total Resources as of December 30, 1967
- Total Resources as of June 30, 1968

Fish and Game Commission
- Montana Outdoors—December, 1967, through October, 1968 (10 issues)
- Montana Wildlife—February, 1968

Hail Insurance, Board of
- Montana Grain Growers Business Summary for 1967
- Preliminary Report of the 1967 Operations of the State Hail Insurance Department—December 1, 1967

Health, Board of
- AMENDMENT—Montana Licensing Law and Standards for Hospitals and Related Institutions—1968

Laboratory Bulletin—No. 3, Mar. 11, 1968; No. 4, Apr. 30, 1968; No. 5, May 2, 1968; No. 6, July 24, 1968; No. 7, Aug. 6, 1968; No. 8, Aug. 4, 1968; No. 9, Aug. 22, 1968; No. 10, Oct. 28, 1968; No. 11, Oct. 30, 1968; No. 11, Nov. 28, 1968

Montana Licensing Law and Standards for Hospitals and Related Institutions—October 1, 1967

Montana Session Laws, 1969—A Bill for an Act Entitled: "An Act to Provide for the Licensure of Clinical Laboratories and Clinical Laboratory Personnel and for Related Purposes."

Treasure State Health—Official Bulletin—January through December, 1968 (12 issues)

Highway Commission, State

Advertising Department:

Glacier National Park, Montana, 1968
Lewis and Clark Trail, 1968
Montana and the Big Sky Country—1968 Highway Map
Montana Vacation Events, 1968
Montana's Yellowstone Vacationland, 1968
Old West Trail Adventure Map, 1968
Yellowstone National Park, April 22, 1968
Your Vacation in Montana the Big Sky Country, 1968

Planning Survey Department:

Accident Report on Montana's Rural Primary Highway System, 1967

Behavior of the Rebuilt Wolf Creek Culvert, 1968
Bridges, 1967
City Plats and Aerial Photos, June 30, 1967
Correlation of Rural Land Value Factors in Montana, Sept. 30, 1967

Economic Analysis of the one-way Couplet Helena Traffic, 1968, by Sections on the Federal Aid Highway Systems, Montana, 1967

Economic Impact of State Highway Montana 209 on the Swan-Clearwater Valley, October 1967

Federal Aid Secondary Highway System, July 1, 1968

Investigation of Asphalt-Aggregate Adhesion by Measures of Heats of Immersion—Final Report Research Project: Item 20, HPR-I (6) 1967

Large Culvert Studies in Montana, 1968
Local Road Mileage Report, Calendar Year 1967
Montana Annual Loadometer Survey, August 1967
Montana Federal-Aid Road Log, December 31, 1967
Montana Vehicle Classification Study—1965-1966
Sufficiency Rating, 1967

Traffic by Sections on the Federal-Aid Highway Systems Montana, 1967

Montana Automatic Counters, 1967

Highway Patrol, State
- Citation and Warning Activity, October, 1967-October, 1968
- Fatal Accident Summary, January, 1968-October, 1968
- Summary of Traffic Accidents and Fatalities, June, September, October, November, December, 1967 - January, July, 1968
- Summary of Fatal Traffic Accidents on Montana Streets and Highways, 1967

Indian Affairs, Co-Ordinator of
- Bulletin—March, 1968—Rabble Rousing Versus Discrimination
- Governor's Notice of the Death of Knute W. Bergan, 1968
- Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board Minutes of Meetings in April, May, July, 1968
- Quarterly News Letter, 1968
- RESOLUTION 15-68

Industrial Accident Board
- Annual Report—Fifty-second Year, July, 1966, to June 1967
- Montana Workman's Compensation and Occupational Disease Law, 1967

Joint Merit System
- Report for the Period July 1, 1966, to June 30, 1967

Labor, Industry and Apprenticeship Council
- Annual Report November 30, 1966, to December 31, 1967 - December 1, 1967, to November 30, 1968
- Biennial Report, 1967-1969

Library Commission, State
- Biennial Report, December 1, 1968
- Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Newsletter, 1968
- Library Directory of Montana, 1968
- Montana Libraries—January, April, October, 1968
- Montana Libraries—July, 1968, Supplement-Montana Library Association Proceedings, 1968
- Montana Libraries Index, Volume 1-20, October, 1947-July, 1967
- Montana Libraries—January, 1968, Supplement-Statistics of Montana Public Libraries, July 1, 1966-June 30, 1967
- Newsletter—January, February, March, April, May, September, October, November, December, 1968
- Plan for Library Cooperation in Missoula County, Montana, 1968
- Trustee Responsibility, June, 1968

Livestock Commission
- Fiscal Year Report—1967-1968

Livestock Sanitary Board
- Annual Report of the State Veterinary Surgeon—July 1, 1967, through June 30, 1968

Milk Control Board

Annual Report of Administrative Activities, July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968, Including a Report of Milk Utilization in Montana for Calendar Year 1967

Class II and III Producer Prices for the Months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, 1968, Calculated Pursuant to R.C.M. 1947, Section 27-407 (2), As Amended and Official Order 641-C, Regulation No. 10

First Quarter, 1968, Quarterly Report of Milk Utilization in Montana—Jan. 1, 1968 - March 31, 1968

Notice of Assessments, March 6, 1968

Notice of Public Hearing, May 27, 1968

Official Order No. 681 (Bozeman), No. 682 (Billings), No. 683 (Miles City), No. 684 (Plentywood), No. 685 (Glendive), No. 686 (Havre), No. 687 (Lewistown), No. 688 (Great Falls), No. 689 (Kalispell), No. 68-10 (Missoula), No. 68-11 (Butte), No. 68-12 (Helena), No. 68-13 (Entire State), 1968

Nursing, State Board of

Newsletter, March, 1968

Oil and Gas Conservation Commission

Annual Review for the Year 1967—Relating to Oil and Gas, Volume II

Official Naming of a Newly Discovered Oil Field and Gas Field. November 14, 1968

Dockets: No. 1-68, 2-68, 3-68, 4-68, 5-68, 6-68, 7-68, 8-68, 9-68, 10-68, 11-68, 12-68, 13-68, 14-68, 15-68, 16-68, 17-68, 19-68, 20-68, 21-68, 22-68, 23-68, 24-68, 25-68

Orders: No. 1-68, 2-68, 3-68, 4-68, 5-68, 6-68, 7-68, 8-68, 9-68, 10-68, 11-68, 12-68, 13-68, 14-68, 15-68, 16-68 Amended, 17-68, 18-68, 19-68, 20-68, 21-68, Corrected, 21-68, 22-68, 23-68, 24-68, 25-68, 26-68, 27-68, 28-68, 29-68

Addendum to Order, 1968

Statement of Crude Oil Production and Valuation—All Montana Fields Year 1967 and Accumulated Totals from Discovery Date

Statistical Bulletin—November, December, 1967 - January through October, 1968 (10 issues)

Pharmacy, Board of

Annual Report of the State Board of Pharmacy—1967-1968

Planning Board, State

Montana Horizons—June, August, 1968

Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors

State of Montana 1967 Roster

Public Employees' Retirement System

Twelfth Annual Report of the Social Security Division—1966-1967

Twenty-second Annual Report—1966-1967

Public Instruction, Superintendent of

Biennial Report—1964—December 1, 1964. 1966—December 1, 1966.
Montana Guidance News and Views, January, 1968
Montana Guidance Personnel, 1967-1968
NDEA Counseling and Guidance Institutes—Summer 1968 and Academic Year 1968-1969

Public Welfare, Department of

Statistical Report—December, 1967 ,January through October, 1968 (10 issues)

Racing Commission, Horse

Amendments to the Montana Horse Racing Rules and Regulations, 1967
Third Annual Report of the Montana Horse Racing Commission—1967

Soil Conservation Committee

Treasure Acres—Official News Bulletin—January & February, March & April, May & June, July & August, 1968

Unemployment Compensation Commission

Claimants for Unemployment Compensation—March & August, 1965—Report No. 1, Background of Montana's Unemployed
Claimants for Unemployment Compensation—March & August, 1965—Report No. 2, Workers Affecting the Montana Unemployment Trust Fund
Montana Labor Market Monthly Review of Employment Outlook, Labor Supply, Labor Demand, Current Employment—March through October, 1968 (8 issues)
Montana Labor Market Supplements, 1966-1967
Montana Labor Market Presenting Industrial Wages, Wage Earners, Employers, by Counties and Industries in Fiscal 1967

University System, State

Annual Report of the Office of the Executive Secretary—1966-1967
Consolidated Enrollments Reports, All Units, Montana University System as of November 1, 1967, for all six units of the Montana University System
Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1967
General Information—All six units of the Montana University System—1968
Long Range Construction Program, Universities and Colleges of Montana, 1967-1969 Biennium
Montana Commission—Registrars Manual, 1968

Vocational Rehabilitation, Division of

Annual Report on Rehabilitation in Montana, 1966-1967—1967-1968

Water Resources Board

Accounting Report, June 30, 1968
Newsletter—March, June, September, 1968
Survey—Hill County, June, 1967
Phillips County, June, 1968

Water Well Contractors Examining Board

Rules and Regulations and Water Well Contractors License Act—Second Edition, June, 1966

Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology

Bulletin 64, January, 1968—Geology and Ore Deposits of the Castle Mountain Mining District, Meagher County, Montana

Bulletin 65, March, 1968—Water Levels and Artesian Pressures in Observation Wells in Montana through 1967

Bulletin 66, May, 1968—Ground Water Resources of the Northern Powder River Valley, Southeastern Montana

Bulletin 67, April, 1968—Directory of Mining Enterprises for 1967

University of Montana

About the University—packet, 1968

Changing Face of the University—President's Report, 1967-1968

Mike Mansfield Lectures on International Relations, March 29, 1968

Montana Business Quarterly—Spring, Summer, Winter, 1968

Montana Planning Design Study, July, 1968

University of Montana Bulletin—1968-1969 Catalog Issue, May, 1968
1968-1969 Graduate School Issue, April, 1968

University 75th (1893-1968) Anniversary of Montana

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State Library Commission:

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Mrs. Dolores Colburg

Mrs. A. O. Pemberton

Dean Earle C. Thompson

Mr. Mike Traynor, Chairman

MONTANA LIBRARIES is issued quarterly by the Montana State Library. Address correspondence to Mrs. Ruth Longworth, Librarian; Miss Alene Cooper, Administrative Assistant, 930 East Lyndale Avenue, Helena, Montana 59601.

The Meeting of The Year

By ADELAINE MIDGETT
President, Montana Library Association

The Place: **Billings.** The Dates: **May 8, 9 & 10.**

Plans for the annual Conference of MLA, May 8, 9 and 10 are almost completed. In addition to the privilege of having speakers of outstanding merit, the two-day meeting provides an excellent opportunity for all librarians, trustees and friends to meet, exchange ideas and keep abreast of library developments.

Speakers you will want to hear: **Dr. Richard Darling,** media specialist, and a friend of many Montana library people; **Eileen Cooke,** Associate Director of the Washington ALA Office, she can tell it as it is; **Dr. Allen Pope,** University of Montana, who will speak on the Adult Indian Education Program; and **Stan Lynde,** whose drawing of the boy on the horse, used for National Library Week, we have all enjoyed —not to mention Rick O'Shay. **Dolores Colburg,** Montana's new State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will be our guest for part of the Conference.

Divisions are arranging their own individual programs. Here, in a smaller group, is your opportunity to really get in and make your ideas work and to contribute in your own field — school libraries, public libraries, academic and special libraries and trustees and friends. Your ideas and enthusiasm are needed.

We are trying out a new idea this year with the Friday luncheon, 12:00-2:00: two luncheons—Library Development and a joint luncheon meeting of Montana Authors and Local History Sources. Make a choice but do attend one. Both have scheduled programs.

The social hour Thursday evening at the Northern Hotel will open the Conference—an opportunity to meet your friends and make new ones. Exhibits, always an important part of a MLA Conference, will stress AV materials and equipment and with the Montana Instructional Media Association meeting the same weekend AV exhibits should be especially interesting.

A double bonus for you this year in Billings — tours of two new libraries — Billings Public and Eastern Montana College libraries.

There is a continuing challenge before all librarians today and with a spirit of cooperative endeavor we can look forward to further achievements in the library field for all of Montana.

So plan now to meet in Billings, May 8, 9 and 10. Help the Conference Committee by sending in your pre-registration **today.**

Public Library Standards For Montana

The Montana Library Association's Library Development committee has taken as its project for the year the development of meaningful, useful public library standards for Montana. Meeting in Great Falls on January 6, the Committee discussed the standards for various types of libraries and library services issued by the American Library Association and other organizations, and agreed on the need for a document applicable to Montana public libraries, not diminishing the ALA standards, but setting them forth so that the smaller library could plan for its role in a federation, and so that librarians, boards and government units could work with a document that relates specifically to Montana.

The Committee agreed that the process of writing should involve personnel from all types of libraries, so that proper attention could be paid to the inter-relationship between kinds of libraries. Five working groups were named by Mrs. Alma Jacobs, chairman of the committee, to draft sections of the standards. These have been organized roughly along geographic federation boundaries, to facilitate travel. The groups are:

Structure and government of library service (Mrs. Jacobs, chairman)

Service (Shirley Hake, chairman)

Materials: organization, selection, control (Roger Spillers, chairman)

Personnel (Mrs. Inez Herrig, chairman)

Facilities (Mrs. Clare Smith, chairman)

It is hoped that a statement of standards can be prepared in time to present to the Montana Library Association at its meeting in Billings in May, and can, if adopted at that time by the Association, be presented to the State Library Commission as the Association's recommended public library standards for the state. The Commission has legal authority to determine standards for public libraries.

RING: Regional Information Network Group

Dr. Patricia Douglas, Director of the State Technical Services Program in the University's Bureau of Business and Economic Research, and David R. Hoffman, Coordinator of Library Development at the Montana State Library, represent Montana on a thirteen-member committee charged with exploring the establishment of a regional technical information network. Other members of the committee represent public, university, and special libraries, and state technical services offices; the area of concern includes Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, as well as Montana. Dr. Douglas is chairman of the committee.

The committee is considering a resource inventory of libraries and information centers in the Rocky Mountain states; it is anticipated that a multi-state network, somewhat similar to that already tieing Montana's public libraries together, will be established to provide access to scientific and technical information, beyond that which is already available locally.

Two meetings of the committee have been held (December 9 and January 24), and a third is scheduled for March 28.

Federal Programs With Implications For School Libraries In Montana

With many federal programs now in effect for aid to schools and libraries, the American Association of School Librarians published in its Fall, 1968, **School Libraries** a chart providing quick reference to such programs. Many librarians—and others—may not know that a number of these programs have implications for school library services, and that aid is not limited just to programs set up specifically to provide library materials.

The Montana State Library asked Mrs. Dolores Colburg, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to provide a similar chart for this issue of **Montana Libraries,** providing specific information on programs in which the state participates, and, where applicable, the name of the officer who can provide further information. The chart follows. Readers are cautioned that guidelines for the various programs are subject to change, and that allocation of funds varies from year to year.

Part I — MATERIALS

ACT	TYPE OF AID — PURPOSE
Elementary and Secondary Education Act — Title I	Programs for the disadvantaged for areas having high concentration of low-income families
Elementary and Secondary Education Act — Title II	School Library resources
Elementary and Secondary Education Act — Title III (PACE)	Supplementary centers and services; demonstrating innovative solutions to educational problems
Elementary and Secondary Education Act — Title VI	Strengthen educational and related services for handicapped children
Smith-Hughes, George Barden, Voc. Education Acts	Maintain, extend and improve vocational education programs

Part II — EQUIPMENT

ACT	TYPE OF AID — PURPOSE
Elementary and Secondary Education Act — Title I	Programs for the disadvantaged for areas having high concentration of low-income families
Elementary and Secondary Education Act — Title III (PACE)	Supplementary centers and services
Elementary and Secondary Education Act — Title VI	Strengthen educational and related services for handicapped children
Smith-Hughes, George Barden, Voc. Education Acts	Maintain, extend and improve vocational educational programs

Part III — PERSONNEL

A. Professional Personnel

ACT	TYPE OF AID — PURPOSE
Elementary and Secondary Education Act — Title I	Programs for the disadvantaged for areas having high concentration of low-income families
Elementary and Secondary Education Act — Title III (PACE)	Supplementary centers and services

WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
Local education agencies	Herman Tushaus, ESEA Title I Supervisor Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Local education agencies	Gary Banks, ESEA Title II Supervisor Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Local education agencies	Harold W. Rehmer, Executive Coordinator ESEA III Advisory Council Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Local education agencies	Elwood Ragar, ESEA Title VI Supervisor Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Local education agencies	William A. Ball, Director Vocational Education Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
Local education agencies	Herman Tushaus, ESEA Title I Supervisor Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Local education agencies	Harold W. Rehmer, Executive Coordinator ESEA III Advisory Council Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Local education agencies	Elwood Ragar, ESEA Title VI Supervisor Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Local education agencies	William A. Ball, Director Vocational Education Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
Local education agencies	Herman Tushaus, ESEA Title I Supervisor Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Local education agencies	Harold W. Rehmer, Executive Coordinator ESEA III Advisory Council Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

A. Professional Personnel (Continued)

ACT	TYPE OF AID — PURPOSE
Smith-Hughes, George Barden, Voc. Education Acts	Maintain, extend and improve vocational educational programs
Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962	"Allowable costs are for instructional salaries . . ." If school librarians are engaged in teaching of library procedures to non-professional trainees in one of these programs, then at least part of their salaries could be covered.

Part III — PERSONNEL

B. Non-Professional Personnel

ACT	TYPE OF AID — PURPOSE
Elementary and Secondary Education Act — Title I	Programs for the disadvantaged for areas having high concentration of low-income families
Elementary and Secondary Education Act — Title III (PACE)	Supplementary centers and services
Higher Education Act of 1965 — Title IV-C	Part-time employment for college students
Vocational Education Act of 1963 —Section 13	Part-time employment for vocational education students
Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962	Training programs to equip persons for work in needed employment fields

Part IV — CONSTRUCTION

ACT	TYPE OF AID — PURPOSE
Vocational Education Act of 1963	Construct or improve area vocational education school facilities
School Aid to Federally Impacted and Major Disaster Areas (PL 815)	Aid school districts in providing minimum school facilities in Federally impacted and disaster areas

WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TOO APPLY
Local education agencies	William A. Ball, Director Vocational Education Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Local education agencies	Val M. Matross, Manpower Development and Training Act Supervisor Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
Local education agencies	Herman Tushaus, ESEA Title I Supervisor Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Local education agencies	Harold W. Rehmer, Executive Coordinator ESEA III Advisory Council Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Colleges and universities	Division of Student Financial Aid U. S. Office of Education
High schools, colleges, vocational or technical schools	William A. Ball, Director Vocational Education Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Local education agencies	Val M. Matross, Manpower Development and Training Act Supervisor Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
Public secondary and post-secondary schools providing education in 5 or more fields	William A. Ball, Director Vocational Education Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Local education agencies	Wayne F. Haefer, P.L. 815 and 874 Administrator Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

Part V — TRAINING AND RECRUITING

ACT	TYPE OF AID — PURPOSE
Higher Education Act of 1965 — Title V-C (amended by Education Professions Development Act of 1967)	Improve the quality of education of elementary and secondary teachers and related personnel
Higher Education Act of 1965 — Title II-B	Increase opportunities for training in librarianship.
Higher Education Act of 1965 — Title VI-B	Workshops, institutes in educational media to improve use of such media at college level
Elementary and Secondary Education Act — Title VI	Programs for the handicapped
Vocational Education Act of 1963 — Section 13	Training and part-time employment for non-professionals and vocational educational students
Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 — Title II	Training programs for non-professional in needed employment fields
Education Professions Development Act — Part B-2	Training programs to attract and qualify teachers and teacher aides to meet critical teacher shortages

Part VI — RESEARCH

ACT	TYPE OF AID — PURPOSE
Cooperative Research Act (amended by ESEA Title IV)	Support research on the improvement of education at all levels and in all subject areas. Support development and organizational arrangements at all levels and demonstration of educational materials, processes
National Defense Education Act — Title VII	Support research on educational uses of television, radio, motion pictures, and other media
Higher Education Act of 1965 — Title II-B	Support research and demonstrations on libraries and library personnel training

WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
Institutions of Higher Education offering graduate programs	Division of Program Administration Bureau of Educational Personnel Development U. S. Office of Education
Colleges and universities for fellowships and traineeships in librarianship	Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities U. S. Office of Education
Individuals	Participating Institutions
College and universities	Division of College Support U. S. Office of Education
Individual participants	Participating Institutions
Local education agencies	Elwood Ragar, ESEA Title VI Supervisor Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
High schools, colleges, vocational or technical schools	William A. Ball, Director Vocational Education Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Local education agencies (public, private nonprofit)	Val M. Matross, Manpower Development and Training Act Supervisor Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Local education agencies	Miss Vivian Allgaier, Certification Director Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
State education agencies, colleges, universities, public or private groups, or individuals	Research Analysis and Allocations Staff Bureau of Research U. S. Office of Education
Grants: public or non-profit institutions, individuals; contracts: private organizations, individuals	Division of Higher Education Research U. S. Office of Education
Colleges, universities, agencies, and organizations	Division of Technology and Dissemination U. S. Office of Education

Regional School-Public Library Workshops

Regional one-day library workshops sponsored by the State Department of Public Instruction in cooperation with the Montana Association of School Librarians and the Montana State Library were held in Billings, Glasgow, Great Falls, and Missoula in December 1968. One hundred and ninety librarians, teachers, library board members, and school administrators attended.

Peggy Sullivan, Director of the Junior College Library Information Center of the American Library Association, was guest consultant at the workshop series, speaking on "Innovations in Library Service" at each of the meetings, and on "Libraries—the Total Picture." At each of the workshops local librarians presented a panel discussion on cooperation between libraries, moderated by David R. Hoffman, Coordinator of Library Development for the Montana State Library; Mr. Hoffman spoke briefly also on Montana's activities under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act, and Gary L. Banks, Acting Supervisor for Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, spoke on the administration of this program in Montana.

Miss Sullivan's presentations stressed the need for continual focusing on service to the people who use, or need, libraries. Some extracts from her Missoula remarks follow this article.

The panel discussions each started with a look at the recommendations for library cooperation as made by James Marvin in **A Plan for Library Cooperation in Missoula County, Montana** (published in 1968 by the Montana State Library and available on request), and focused on the needs and potential for library development on the local level as seen by the panelists. Billings panelists, for example, looked at the need for development of elementary school libraries in the city school system. Glasgow panelists reported fine coordination between the public and school libraries essential in a community where there is no academic library. In Great Falls, panelists considered the need for a union list of serials holdings to support graduate education at the College of Great Falls, and the importance of providing library resources to serve persons enrolled in local extension courses offered by out-of-town institutions. Missoula's panel looked more intensively at the Marvin recommendations, reported the establishment of a Missoula Area Library Club as recommended by Marvin, and steps toward planning the implementation of other recommendations in this study.

Local personnel participating in the workshop panels included:

Billings

Mrs. Frances Wells, Librarian, West

High School (also hostess for the workshop)
Shirley Hake, Librarian, Billings Public Library
Mrs. Jean Davis, Librarian, Eastern Montana College
Charles Frank, Assistant Superintendent for Elementary Education, Billings Public Schools

Glasgow

Mrs. Lucille Brown, Librarian, Glasgow High School (also hostess for the workshop)
Mrs. Kathy Makich, Librarian, Glasgow City-County Library

Great Falls

Phyllis Williamson, Supervisor of Library Services (also hostess for the workshop)
Mrs. Alma Jacobs, Librarian, Great Falls Public Library
Mrs. Ruth Jean Shaw, Librarian, College of Great Falls

Missoula

Mrs. Letitia Johnson, Librarian, Sentinel High School (also hostess for the workshop)
Evelyn Swant, Librarian, Missoula Public and County Library
Mrs. Peggy Gadbow, Supervisor of Library Services, School District 1
Mrs. Alexandra Sternhagen, Director, Missoula County Instructional Materials Center
Earle Thompson, Dean of Library Services, University of Montana

Innovations in Library Service

Extracts from talk at Missoula Library Workshop, December 9, 1968

By PEGGY SULLIVAN

Director, Junior College Library Information Center,
American Library Association

We are in one of the most exciting periods of library development. There are so many important things going on, and many of **us** are among the innovations because the manpower and personnel that make libraries have increased so much in the past few years, and this in itself is a highly desirable innovation. Yet many of the things which we think of as innovations turn out to be administrative changes which help us to do our jobs more effectively, but still may not result in helpful service to the public. I think there are important distinctions here which come back almost inevitably to attitudes on the part of librarians, because we may have the best kind of system going, but if we don't explain it, or dramatize it effectively enough, no one really thinks of it as a service. An innovation is

not an innovation unless people know that it is there. A part of our job always has to be concerned in dramatizing our service. We may be worried about our image, but so far as I know, no one is talking about the librarian's bad image except the librarian. If we are concerned about this, it is very often because we are a relatively small profession and sometimes we are doing something which is not within our right to do at all. I think this happens, for example, when a librarian from one kind of library tells you "that is the kind of material you **should** be able to get at the ..... library; don't come here for it." Understand, I am not saying don't refer people to the .....library, but we very often do not have the right to make judgment about what another library **should** provide. The only thing we can judge is what our own library should provide, and what it does provide. Beyond that, we can say, "I would suggest you look for this at the ..... library," or ask for a justification for why our own library should have it.

I have had this happen: I have gone to a library and asked for a certain issue of **Saturday Review,** didn't find it on the periodical shelf, and asked for it at the desk, only to be told that it was a "professional journal" and not available for public circulation. It is **not** just a professional journal; it is a magazine which any library user has a right to use just as he uses any other magazine. This kind of narrowing point of view keeps cooperation and innovation from really happening. If we always think of the people who use our libraries, and make every decision with the people in mind, we are a long way toward innovation.

Take the emphasis we place on library skills instruction programs. I worked in one library which used enlarged catalog cards to teach children how to look up their books. But what examples! We told the kids to look for the author's last name first, but gave them, as an example, Marguerite Henry's **Born to Trot,** illustrated by Wesley Dennis. Now Marguerite Henry is a popular author, and we did use a popular book as an example, but try to explain to fourth grade children that Henry is a last name, that Dennis is a last name. You end up teaching the exception, rather than the rule.

Or we explain the Dewey Decimal Classification: and we teach the problems, rather than the solutions. It is easy enough to explain that fiction books are stories, and that non-fiction is true, informational material. Then you almost immediately are confronted with fairy tales, which are nonfiction; with riddles, which are nonfiction.

One conservative estimate is that it costs at least $10 to select, acquire, process, shelve and maintain a book. We can justify this easily and honestly on the ground that we do know how to select materials, we have some good basis

on which to judge what people will want and will eventually ask for. Yet when a patron comes in to request a specific article that he **knows** he needs, if we have not pre-selected this for him by having it in our library collection in the first place, we may go ahead and get a photocopy for him from another library, but we pass the charge on to him. We make it complicated, and directly expensive for him if he knows what he wants, but make no charge if we do the selecting for him.

We need to recognize always what our own distinctions are — the problems of a particular state, its size, its population. But some of these distinctions are helpful ones. Because units of service in Montana may be as small as they are, it is possible to communicate between units much more freely, much easier than in large organizations. It is not generally necessary to make an appointment a week in advance just to see someone.

But at the same time, we need an even stronger sense of professional commitment in terms of what a national organization can do for you, and what you can do for it. I think as we become more concerned professionally and as we recognize the similarities among ourselves, we each have a particular commitment to a professional organization, and that this is as natural a way of expressing it as any I can think of. It may be that you could consider the benefits you would get mostly in terms of publications, but there is not one of us in this room who has not had some benefits, either as a library user, parent, or librarian. But most of these benefits would not have been ours were it not for the concerted thoughtful action by the members of the American Library Association.

One of the most important things that can happen as a result of this kind of professional commitment is a recognition of the many ways our libraries are similar, which in the long run is one of the best ways we can find to be cooperative . . . similarities in terms of types of libraries, and similarities in terms of program. We can do this in terms of materials, but we have stressed in many instances what kind of differences there may be between materials, rather than the similarities among them.

The significant thing is not what kind of materials we have, but the ways in which we use the materials similarly. We use them similarly, and we should catalog them similarly. If you are encouraging people to use all kinds of material, you should stress the content, and make the format secondary.

Let's Talk About Books

By ROBERT T. TAYLOR, Assistant Professor,
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology

In our age, most people outside the academic world do not read history, at least history written in our century. The reason, probably, is that the general trend of historical writing has been to write about smaller and smaller areas of time with greater exhaustiveness, objectivity, and dullness.

Yet there is a tradition in the English language of writing in distinctive prose for general readers. The names of Gibbon and Macauley come instantly to mind or later writers like George Trevelyan, Winston Churchill, and the American, Crane Brinton.

However, my own favorite reading in history for the past ten years or more has been the series of volumes by Will and Ariel Durant.*

Among the criticisms of the Durant histories are these: (1) there are some errors of fact; (2) in an age of specialized historical studies, no one can master enough to write about such large areas of history; (3) the style is too "popular."

Of the first, there is no need for argument. The book has not been printed, including **Encyclopedia Britannica,** that does not have some errors of fact. The percentage, at any rate, is low.

The second argument is somewhat more complicated. For political history, no doubt the minutiae of scholarly studies are essential. But this is primarily the history of **civilization** — art, religion, philosophy, literature. Durant has read the literature; he has seen the pictures and the statues; he has listened to the music. What he has done is to bring us a sweeping personal narrative of human achievement and folly. His real subject is men and their achievements in thought and art, and for such interpretations, there is no question of true and false.

Then too, Durant is not really the possessor of a "popular" style. It is not "academic" to be sure, but its real category is literature. Durant is indeed a stylist, and his style is one of the great pleasures of these books. Listen to the Voltairian wit and irony in a passage like this, speaking of neo-Platonism and Castiglione's **Courtier**: "The book ends by transforming that lusty chivalry of the Middle Ages into that pale Platonic love which is

*These include **Our Oriental Heritage, The Life of Greece, Caesar and Christ, The Age of Faith, The Renaissance, The Reformation, The Age of Reason Begins, The Age of Louis XIV, The Age of Voltaire, Rousseau and Revolution,** and **The Lessons of History.** Will Durant has included his wife's name as collaborator only in the last three years. For simplicity, I will refer to Will Durant as chief author.

the last disappointment that a woman will forgive." (**The Renaissance,** 347). Or: "The two languages of the realm — the French of the Walloons in the south and the German dialects of the Flemings and Dutch in the north — rivaled each other in producing poets who repose in the peace of oblivion." (**The Reformation,** 130).

Although a reader may be startled out of his dogmas, he will rarely be bored.

In my estimation, these ten histories and (with some reservations) the final afterword are among the great achievements of our time.

Be all you can be.

Read.

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

IN MONTANA

April 20-26, 1969

Montana Reflections: 3

By DAVID R. HOFFMAN
Coordinator of Library Development

Friend who recently moved to Montana from the flatlands reported to this writer that his auto tax for the new year amounted to just 200% of the tax which he paid in his former residence for the same car. . . . Makes one think of how we seem to take some sort of pride in the cost of living, wherever we are. The press has reminded us daily, during the past few weeks, that living ain't cheap, as it were, and it is likely to cost more as we go on. (Of course, as one moves from one state to another and then to another, there is always the old school spirit, knowing that the present place is one of the two—sometimes grudgingly, three—most expensive places to be in the good old U.S.A.).

One turns to thoughts of the cost of living toward the end of the legislative session, and in the 1969 extraordinary session, as revenue bills are being considered, and we wait to find out what taxes we will pay in the next couple of years. The morning's paper reports the governor's signature on a number of the appropriation bills, though not yet the one containing the State Library's appropriation. This Library, like most libraries, whatever the kind, and like most state government departments, needs increased appropriation, not only to develop new programs, but just to keep pace with the cost of library materials, with personnel, with operation. And when it comes to paying for it, there is little choice but to agree to do this through more taxation.

One notes with considerable enthusiasm a measure signed by the governor which will provide for construction of the first phase of a new building for the University of Montana library. In the same measure one can also take satisfaction in a much lesser, but vitally important, appropriation for a new library facility at the State Prison. This column has twice before talked of our service at the Prison, and anticipates many opportunities to discuss its growth as better facilities are provided; after nearly one hundred years of operation of the Prison, we look forward to the first correctional library facility to be provided by state funds.

Montana since Column 2: The press has already reported that we had the second coldest winter since the start of weather record-keeping in these parts. One could look forward to the day in the future when, wizened and bent, one tells one's grandchildren about the terrible winter of 68-69, except that it just

didn't seem that bad. The trusty Volkswagen never failed to start, and only for a few days failed to move while the snow in the driveway and I leveled off and eyed each other to find out which would yield.

Reading: William J. Weatherby's **One of Our Priests Is Missing,** for compassion in race relations, and just because any good book set in England already has a couple of marks in its favor before I open it . . . John Hersey's **The Algiers Motel Incident,** to make one think about race relations in America. . . . And, though not reading, one remembers the movie, **The Battle of Algiers,** which this column recommends with considerable emphasis, to make one think about the relations between people with opposing ideas, whatever they may be.

One makes mistakes in reading: to wit, taking in sequence Wallace Stegner's **Wolf Willow,** then an unpublished manuscript of reminiscences of homesteading days on the High Line, and finally Chet Huntley's **Generous Years,** and ending with the feeling that Mr. Huntley went too quickly over a topic that could have been treated with more care. Perhaps the thing to do is wait two or three years, and read **Generous Years** again with less formidable competition.

Library development in Montana and elsewhere: The Montana Library Association Executive Board, with its counterparts in Idaho and Wyoming, will be meeting in Great Falls on March 20-22 to consider the role of the state library association in statewide library development. . . . MLA's Library Development Committee has begun a project of writing public library standards for Montana. . . . Montana participates with seven other Rocky Mountain states in a regional effort to develop an information network to serve the needs of business and industry; the State Library is represented by this reporter on the planning committee for this network, called Regional Information Network Group, a name which has a nice ring to it.

A Little Learning

CLACKMANNAN

Obsolete Textbooks Collected and Sent Abroad—Obsolete textbooks are being collected by the education committee from the authority's schools and sent to the English-Speaking Union 37, Charles Street, London, W.1, for distribution to Commonwealth countries where they are urgently needed.

From the "Times Educational Supplement."

Dear Uncle Mboto,

Many thanks for the Shredded Wheat and the crystal-set, which have astounded Ngaga Minor, who say it have not been invented yet! He are typical insolent black know-all in 4b who have acquired private copy of "William Ewart Gladstone's Bumper Book For Boys," and claim wireless are idle dream of fools and Tories. Ngaga Minor wants to be first Whig prime minister of Zambia when he grow up, and yesterday in our phrenology class, he jump up and cry he are natural leader of men due to lobular nodule over right ear. Nodule turn out to be monster wart, so teacher kick his bum and say that small boys in England go to jail for less than that, and it are good job Ngaga Minor live in enlightened emergent nation where he can stay at school until he are thirteen and not have to go down coal mine.

Headmaster have expelled Odinga Mimmus!!! It have started when Mr. Ebdodo in Geography Class have cry: Hands up boy who know principal exports of Bosnia, whereupon Odinga shout: Bosnia do not exist! Mr. Ebdodo slap his head, and Odinga turn to class and say: What do that prove, except new theory that Mr. Ebdodo and chimpanzee descended from common ancestor? Everything suddenly go v. quiet, and Odinga Mimmus produce latest arrival from Clackmannon Junior Infants which he have swiped from bookroom, entitled "The Origin of Species." Book is obvious subversive fraud designed to undermine confidence in national government by supporting white supremacy theory, and Odinga Mimmus have been shipped to Botany Bay by local borough council.

In answer to your question, yes, I have decided what I want to do when I grow up. I shall be an aviator. No, do not laugh, and cry foolish idealistic dreamer. Uncle Mboto—science are going forward by leap and bound, and it will soon be good job with prospects of quick promotion and non-contributory pensions scheme, you mark my words. Balloons are the thing of the future.

Of course, there are lots of things to see first, my goodness yes! Next hols. Jomo Abawawi plan to come to Europe with me for the Great Exhibition, and for the skating on the Thames with roast oxes, unless, of course, the Inkerman campaign take a turn for the worse in which case Abawawi plan to stay at home and carry on search for King Solomon's Mines which he have worked out must be somewhere underneath Woolworth's in High Street.

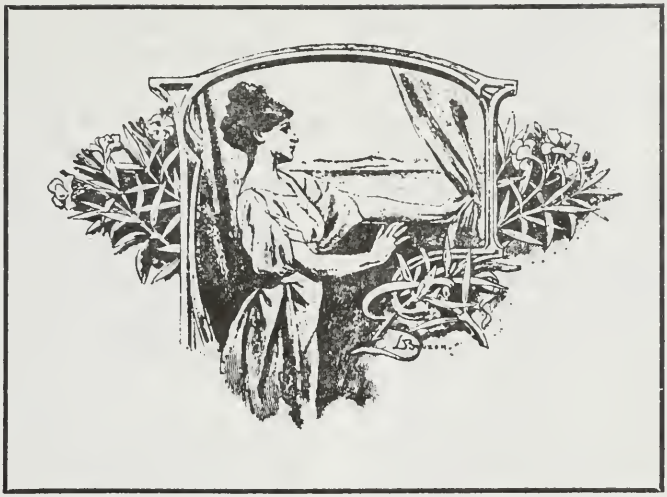
I have been working on that little idea I told you about in my last letter, and I think it are finished. The formula work out to $e=MC^2$ but the whole thing seem to be a bit pointless. Never mine, I are not worrying too much because mathematics are not my strong point anyhow.

Do you think Bismarck can take Paris?

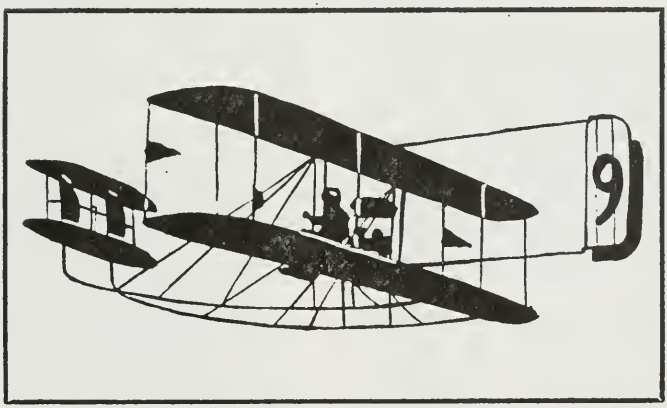
Your loving nephew,
Nkoko

P.S.—I enclose some pictures to give you an idea of how my education are progressing, as I know you like to keep up with latest developments.

(c) PUNCH, June 30, 1965, courtesy of Ben Roth Agency.



I did this in Art, and Mr. Obdigdu have give it 4 out of 10. He are old square and utterly prejudiced against modern art.



I copied this from **Science Today Book II.** Mr. Akwowo say one day everyone will travel all over world in this thing, but I am v. dubious as there seem to be nowhere to put horse.

Legislature, 1969

An amendment to the law which provides for the establishment of county library service was passed by the '69 Legislature. It is now possible to establish a county library in three ways: through resolution, through petition and public hearing or by a vote of the majority of the taxpayers voting.

Bills were presented in both the House and Senate to provide for a building for the State Library. These were not successful but we have received assurance that we can hope for a favorable decision on this at the next session. The Legislature **did** approve a new building for a library at the Montana State Prison.

The budget request for the State Library was drastically cut. Funds to provide all operation costs of the State Library, and additional amounts to fully match the new programs for interlibrary cooperation, service to the state institutions and service to the blind and physically handicapped were included in the original request presented by the State Library.

The Legislature appropriated $157,500 for fiscal '70; $161,600 for fiscal '71, a total of $319,100 for the next biennium. This amount represents a 59% increase over the present biennial budget of $200,000.

Margaret Warden, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Montana Library Association, and the 364 members on her Committee did a superb job of lobbying. Every legislator arrived fully informed on library needs and aware, too, that the services of the State Library are vitally important to his community and the state. Letters, telephone calls and personal visits were tremendously effective and although the full amount of the budget request was not appropriated, we are in a far more strategic spot for the next session.

Let us be sure that we all express our thanks to our legislators for doing the best for us that they felt they could. Let us all, too, thank Margaret and her wonderful committee!

MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Legislative Committee Members

Chairman, Mrs. R. D. Warden, Great Falls

★

BEAVERHEAD — Mrs. Rachel L. Cherry, Lima; Frank Davis, Attorney at Law, Dillon; Mrs. John Dooling, Jackson; Mrs. Eugene Hildreth, Dell; Mrs. Carl Kambich, Glen; K. H. Marler, Lima; Mrs. Helen Melcher, Polaris; Mrs. Vincent Pendleton, Wisdom.

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In This Issue

MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS, 1969

* * *

State Library Commission:

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Mrs. Dolores Colburg

Mrs. A. O. Pemberton

Dean Earle C. Thompson

Mr. Mike Traynor, Chairman

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MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
OFFICERS 1968-1969

Mrs. Adelaine Midgett	President
Mrs. Letitia Johnson	Vice-President
Mrs. Dorothy Brower	Secretary
Mrs. Rita Nelson	Treasurer
Mrs. Clare Smith	A.L.A. Councilor
Mrs. Kay Griffith	P.N.L.A. Representative

DIVISION CHAIRMEN

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Mr. Dale Madson	Trustees and Friends Division
Miss Alice McClain	Academic and Special Libraries

MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
OFFICERS 1969-1970

Mrs. Letitia Johnson	President
Mrs. Mabel Brewer	Vice-President and President Elect
Mrs. Terry Clay	Secretary
Mrs. Rita Nelson	Treasurer
Mrs. Clare Smith	A.L.A. Councilor
Mrs. Kay Griffith	P.N.L.A. Representative

DIVISION CHAIRMEN

Mr. John Breeden	School Library Division
Mr. Don Gibson	Trustees and Friends Division
Mr. Patrick Mallory	Academic and Special Libraries

PROCEEDINGS

Montana Library Association

Billings Conference — May 9-10, 1969

Theme: "New Ways of Learning"

Thursday, May 8, 1969

A social hour was held at the Northern Hotel from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m.

Friday, May 9, 1969

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

9:00 a.m.

President Adelaine Midgett called the first meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. and welcomed the membership. The Reverend Dr. Vern L. Klingman, Pastor of the First Methodist Church in Billings, gave the invocation. The Honorable Howard E. Hultgren, Mayor of Billings, extended a warm welcome to the association members.

Mrs. Letitia Johnson responded to the Mayor's welcome and introduced Mrs. Janet Clayton, Exhibits Committee Member, who introduced the exhibitors.

Mrs. Midgett acknowledged the gratitude of the association members to Mrs. Jean Davis, Conference Chairman, for the excellent job of arrangements.

Mrs. Davis then introduced the film, "THE MEDIUM IS THE MASSAGE," by Marshall McLuhan. He stated that five centuries ago the printing press was invented, bringing the printed page—today the book may soon become obsolete as new media stimulates a revolution in man's thinking.

Following a coffee break and the viewing of exhibits, Miss Eileen Cooke, Associate Director of A.L.A., Washington Office, gave a talk entitled, "Washington Perspective," in which she suggested ways to approach legislators, and explained the library budget cuts proposed by the Bureau of the Budget in Washington, D. C. She urged the membership to write to the congressmen on the appropriations committee, telling them of our needs in Montana.

Committee Luncheons—12:00 noon to 2:00 p.m.

The membership divided into two groups for committee luncheons at noon. The Library Development Committee met with Mrs. Alma Jacobs, Chairman, presiding. The topic of the meeting was "Public Library Standards for Montana". David Hoffman, Coordinator of Library Development for the State Library, reviewed the work of the Committee during the past year in writing Standards for Public Libraries in Montana. The Committee met in Great Falls in January and divided into smaller working groups. Each group met and worked on a certain section of the standards. The entire Committee met again at the State Library in Helena on April 14, 1969 and combined the various sections prepared by the separate working groups. The result of the meeting was the first draft of the Standards, which was edited for the presentation at this meeting. Mrs. Jacobs reviewed the standards with the group. Mrs. Jacobs read briefly through the standards giving the membership an opportunity to ask questions or comment. Following the presentation of the standards the Committee agreed to ask the membership to authorize the Executive Board to act in the name of the full Association to adopt and transmit to the Montana Library Commission the Standards after they are approved by the Library Development Committee. Mrs. Jacobs announced that the standards would be presented at the Trustee Workshops to be sponsored by the Montana State Library and the University of Montana School of Education to be held in June. This will give Trustees an opportunity to get familiar with the standards and to criticize them. An Editorial Committee composed of the Library Development Committee will prepare the final draft.

The Local History Sources Committee and the Montana Authors Committee met jointly to discuss the topic, "Problems on Local History." Presiding were Bill Willmering of Missoula and Marie McDonald of Glendive. Everyone present was given a copy of a questionnaire prepared by Mrs. MacDonald and Mr. Willmering which was used as a basis for the discussion which centered around the collection of local history items and the preparation of various bibliographical aids which would give the location of items of interest in the study of Montana history.

It was urged that librarians read the Montaniana column in the State Library Newsletter for recent publications of state and local interest. A suggestion was made that newspaper "special editions" be included in the Montaniana column so that libraries will be able to pick them up.

There followed some discussion which pointed up the need for a "union list" of Montana newspapers. It was also noted in this discussion that the University of Montana, Montana State University, and the Montana State Historical Society and others are interested in a cooperative effort for the microfilming of many of the state's newspapers.

Mrs. Warden pointed out that there is an index to the **Great Falls Tribune** available for use in the Tribune office. The **Great Falls Tribune** also has a clipping file for many of the state papers. These clippings are cross indexed under various subjects and are available for use in Great Falls. There followed a discussion on the methods and need for cross indexing of clipping files.

Mrs. MacDonald expressed the need for libraries to make an effort to collect maps of a state and local nature. These maps should be stored flat, if necessary in a homemade map cabinet. There was a suggestion that a project to index the state's natural features (i.e., creeks, gulches, etc.) be instituted.

The public library should make an effort to collect the school annuals, area telephone books and city directories. It was pointed out that these items often only exist in the community library and until recently have not been saved by the larger libraries.

The value of the W.P.A. livestock files was expressed. A local library desiring a copy of the files relative to its county should contact Miss Minnie Paugh at the Montana State University Library, Bozeman.

A suggestion was made to index the geneological research materials available in Montana.

Another suggestion was made for the compiling of a complete set of brand books through the use of microfilm.

Marie MacDonald suggested that if all of the member libraries would cooperate, she would send out a questionnaire regarding all published community histories available or in existence in the state. It was stressed that in such an undertaking, **all** libraries must cooperate in order to make it worth while.

It was stated that the duty of the public library is to make known what materials they have available for the use of persons interested in local history. This is entirely a matter of public relations, a factor often neglected by libraries with regard to their collections of local materials. The librarian should educate the public as to what he

wants from the public, and should also educate the public as to what he can do for them.

At 2:00 p.m. these meetings adjourned. Exhibits were then viewed.

2:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

Tours were then conducted through the new Billings Public Library. The beautiful decor and fine furnishings showed evidence of good taste and planning. The lovely new library at Eastern Montana College was also toured by the members. Classroom demonstrations of audio-visual equipment were held.

6:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m.—Lesley Heathcote Dinner—Carter Room, Northern Hotel

Mrs. Clare Smith, Miles City, presided. The following tribute by Mrs. Ruth Longworth was given in her absence by Mrs. Helen Ewing to Lesley Heathcote.

"As Mayor Hultgren said this morning: 'The only consistent thing in the world is CHANGE'." I agree.

"I feel that I am acting in a triple capacity: Ruth Longworth's emissary—a member of Lesley's staff—and as a personal friend.

"First, I shall present Ruth Longworth's message:

" 'I am delighted to have a part in this portion of our program. Nothing could give me more pleasure than this opportunity to pay tribute to our very good friend, Lesley Heathcote.

" 'We have a great deal for which to give thanks to Lesley. We are proud of her accomplishments nationally in services performed for the American Library Association; for her outstanding record of achievement as president of the Pacific Northwest Library Association and as chairman of many important committees. She has brought stature and acclaim to our profession on many occasions and for this we are very proud.

" 'What I particularly want to talk about tonight are her contributions to us here in Montana and to express the thanks of everyone of us for all that she has done.

" 'Our present strength as an association is in a large part due to Lesley's leadership in her year as president. She made a real and successful effort to involve all the membership in the business of the Association. We all remember that year as the year of the first com-

prehensive survey of library resources in the state. Lesley gave each of us a big job to do, fully expected that we would do our best and everyone responded beautifully. I know we responded to Lesley's warmth and friendly interest in us. This is the right **kind** of leadership and it is this sense of belonging and involvement that she gave us that has made us an effective, cohesive organization.

" 'We are indebted to Lesley for her years of hard work as editor of the **Montana Library Quarterly.** She gave us a publication of which we can be very proud. She gave us our manual of procedure, patterned after the one she compiled for PNLA, so that the work of the Association could be undertaken in a business-like fashion. For many years she functioned as Chairman of the Constitution Committee—and as a result we have an excellent, consistent document. Most recently, she donated her time (and an endless amount of it) to give us a twenty year index to **Montana Libraries.**

" 'As Library Director of the Montana State University Library, she serves as a model administrator, with the respect and affection of her president, the faculty, and her staff. Her library has grown from small to large, both in the collection and in the staff to serve her institution.

" 'Her most dramatic—and tangible contribution is her library building. Function, beauty of design and adequate space never just happen. We have no better example of good inter-relationships than that which Lesley achieved between the administration, her achitects and the library director. The building is a lasting memorial to Lesley—truly her crowning achievement.'

"Now I am Helen Ewing—

"I could expound at great length in praise of Lesley—but I will only say: Thank you, Lesley, for including me on your staff and enriching my professional life as no one else could have done.

"I could also tell you many things about Lesley and her ability to take care of any situation—and shall share one with you. One day recently, a snake appeared in the pool of our beautiful court. No one had the courage to touch the creature—but when Lesley arrived on the scene, she calmly picked it up and took it a more suitable abode. We are hoping that no more snakes find their way to the Library pool, because with Lesley gone, who will eliminate the snakes?

"Lesley, we want to say thank you to you and to present you with an honorary life membership in the Association in which you

have had such a vital part. Also—your friends present you with this gift along with their best wishes."

Mrs. Minnie Paugh then presented Miss Heathcote with gifts from the membership of the Montana Library Association.

Dr. Allen Pope, director of the Adult Education Program at the University of Montana, gave an address entitled "Adult Indian Education—The Development of Self-Respect."

Dr. Pope described a family education program being operated for the second year by the University of Montana for Indians. The program is designed to provide basic education and prevocational orientation for up to one hundred trainees and to provide family life education to the trainees and their wives, when applicable. A day care center is maintained to work with the pre-school dependents of the trainees.

Funding for the program is provided by four federal agencies. To be eligible for entry into the program the student must be at least one-fourth American Indian nationality, must have lived on a reservation in Montana or Wyoming for the past six months, and must test, on the Nelson Reading Test, between fourth and eighth grade level. At the discretion of the state Manpower Development Director, Area Bureau of Indian Affairs Employment Assistance Office, and the Project Director those eligibility criteria may be waived.

Single men and women students are housed in dormitories of the University of Montana. Family units are housed in University of Montana Student Housing. Family units include married couples, widows, divorcees, and unwed mothers.

The trainees enter the basic education phase of the program as soon as they come to Missoula. Basic education provides learning opportunities in the following subject areas: reading, mathematics, language arts, and social studies. Although the four areas of learning are listed as separate entities, the endeavor is to provide a program which will enable the trainee to improve his communication skills in all facets of the curricular offerings.

The student continues in basic education until his level of achievement is high enough, as tested on the Metropolitan Achievement Test, to qualify for a vocational school in the location of his choice. During the basic education phase of the trainees' education a prevocational job survey course is conducted to allow the students to examine employment possibilities and requirements. As the student becomes

more proficient in his use of communication skills, he is phased here into the laboratory portion of the prevocational orientation. The Missoula Technical Center, a branch of the Missoula County School District, provides the laboratory shop experiences necessary for the student to get a "feel" of a job. The student attends the Missoula Technical Center shop program one-half day and the university Adult Center one-half day. In addition to the laboratory experiences at Missoula Technical Center a program of work experience involving local industries is also in effect.

The trainee is counselled in the selection of vocational schooling and then decides what he wishes for vocational training, and, where options are available, in what area he wishes to take his vocational training. Vocational training is then provided through P.L. 959, Adult Vocational Training through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and on the job training through the state employment service.

During the trainee's education, his wife is also taking family life training and the pre-school children attend the Day Care Center.

A secondary effect of the day care program, yet perhaps the most lasting effect, is the instruction, direct and indirect, that parents receive in child care. The role of the child in a family is made clear and the parents become more aware of their obligations towards their children.

On the basis of the first year, the following results are apparent: Academically, the students of last year gained two grade levels in twenty weeks of basic education. This grade level gain is not the final goal, but is seen as indicative of the progress made in reaching the desired goals.

Non-statistical gains were noticed in several areas such as apperance, expression, poise, attitudes and values, health and social behaviour.

In addition to the subjective judgments described above, the students have indicated success by the numbers either on jobs now or still in training at a vocational school. Correspondence is received from former students indicating their progress and illustrating their pride in their achievement.

The program is not without problems. The students are from economically depressed areas and the social and emotional characteristics of many are those of economic failures.

Staffing the program is the most critical portion of the program. The staff must be able to provide daily successes for the trainees and must indicate to the trainees that each staff member is interested in them. The staffing consists of five people in basic education, two people in family life education, four full time people in the day care center, three counselors, and a director. Two clerical workers also assist with necessary paperwork.

The mechanics of an educational program such as this seem to present a rather complex picture of the program. The success enjoyed so far seems to be the outgrowth of the simple concept of providing success experiences for the students. Almost all of the trainees have experienced failure before entry into the program. Less than four percent of last year's trainees were high school graduates. These few graduates were accepted into the program because of their low achievement levels. Less than one-fourth of the students in the program were working prior to entry into the program.

Although no effort was made last year to measure the self-concept of the students, subjective observation indicated that the self-concept of trainees on entry into the program was very low. It seemed that as the students developed a healthy self-concept they began achieving in the classroom and their social behavior became settled into a pattern acceptable to the community in which they were living.

There seems to be no doubt among Indian Americans that this is the type of program the people need. Those of us who have worked in the program and have seen the daily achievement among the students feel very strongly that this type of program fills many needs not filled in other ways at the present time. This may not be the type of program that provides the answer to all the problems stemming from under-education, but this program seems to fill more needs for more members of the family than other programs of which we are aware.

Saturday, May 10, 1969

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

9:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m.

Business meeting of the MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Adelaine Midgett, President, presiding.

Mrs. Jean Davis, Conference Chairman, introduced the conference committee:

Committees:	Chairmen:
Decorations	Mrs. Doris Davies
Exhibits	Mrs. Beatrice E. Eigher
Hospitality	Mrs. Josephine Green
Meals	Mrs. Mary G. Arras
Publicity	Mrs. Myrtle Cooper
Registration	Mrs. Frances Wells
Resolutions	Miss Shirley Hake
Rooms	Mrs. Margaret P. Grimes
Transportation	Mrs. Mary Jane Albrecht
Program	Mrs. Adelaine Midgett

Reports of the activities of the past year were presented by the various committee chairmen.

Mrs. Letitia Johnson reported on the Tri-State workshop for the members of the executive boards of the state associations and the state libraries of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming, held in March at Great Falls. She summarized the results of a questionnaire sent to the members of the three associations as follows:

1969—Questionnaire For Members of
Montana Library Association

We attend:

to get acquainted with each other

to increase and up-date our professional knowledge

to learn practical information (e.g., from exhibits, on buildings, about Montana authors and sources of information, and public relations).

The purpose of our association is to improve libraries; suggested ways were:

to raise standards

to expand use of library services

to improve communication among librarians.

The purpose ought to be:

to promote and improve library services

to encourage cooperation.

The paramount work of the association is "work through problems to solutions"; standards, legislation, and channels for cooperation were named frequently.

The members credited the association with imparting useful information and inspiration, improving public relations, and increasing cooperation among libraries and with other institutions.

The average member reporting has belonged for 6.2 years.

Mrs. Alma Jacobs, Great Falls, reported on "Measuring the Montana Library Association Against the Elements of Strength Contributing to Successful and Effective State Library Organizations".

1. **STRUCTURE.** The Montana Library Association has good formal structure; however, some of the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws need to be adhered to more closely. There is a need to have periodic review of the Constitution and By-Laws.

   The Association must be made stronger with increased membership so that our numbers are effective.

2. **ACTIVITIES.** As we examine our activities we realize that we need to improve communication among the members, even though we are well acquainted in Montana and Association members get to know each other well. We have countless opportunities to cooperate. We need to explore the possibility of requesting the Montana State Library to include a section of Association news in **Montana Libraries.** We should examine continuity of leadership, particularly for those committees with complex responsibilities. We need a good program of orientation each year for the new officers. We must convince the membership of their responsibility to be informed about the state plan for library development and to be willing to support it fully. Librarians from all types of libraries must be informed of the programs of all types of libraries. A commitment to consensus of goals is prerequisite to effective implementation of these goals. Cooperation is a must among the various divisions of the Association.

3. **FINANCING.** The Association needs to prepare and implement a successful and realistic budget.

4. **RELATIONSHIP TO THE STATE LIBRARY.** We recognize that our fine relationship with the State Library must be continued. Anything less than perfect harmony with the state agency is

unthinkable. We need to recognize and assume our own responsibilities as an Association.

A telegram was received from Roger H. McDonough, President of the American Library Association, with best wishes for a successful conference.

Mrs. Midgett asked for the wishes of the membership concerning having another Tri-State conference for 1972. Peg Hileman moved that this association go on record in favor of another Tri-State conference if it can be held a bit later in the year and in a more accessible location than the first conference at Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

Mrs. Alma Jacobs, Chairman of the Library Development Committee, presented the first draft of the Public Library Standards and moved that the Executive Board of the MLA be authorized to adopt the standards as drafted during the summer. The motion was seconded and passed.

Mrs. Jean Davis moved to give Mrs. Ruth Longworth an honorary life membership in the PNLA. This was seconded and carried.

An invitation was extended to the MLA to hold their annual conference in Great Falls in 1970 by Alma Jacobs, Librarian, Great Falls Public Library.

Mrs. Adelaine Midgett then followed with her report on the activities of the Association during her term:

"A brief account of library activity and of the Montana Library Association during the year 1968-69 shows progress and exciting happenings in every corner of the state. As I read the annual reports I realized what a busy and profitable year this was for Montana's librarians and libraries. Some of these activities bear repeating.

"Workshops were the byword this past year. Under the direction of the State Library three were held. A trustees' workshop in June had registration including not only trustees, but librarians, county commissioners, school board members, friends of Montana libraries and members of the Montana Library Association Legislative Committee. In October, "Montana Libraries and Local History" was the subject with a total attendance at all four of the locations of nearly three hundred persons. The December workshop centered on "School and Public Libraries" and was held in cooperation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In all cases an out-of-state consultant was in attendance supported by Montana library personnel and persons particularly knowledgeable in the field. Each area workshop was

held in four cities—Billings, Great Falls, Glasgow and Missoula. Plans are to hold similar workshops this coming year. I urge you to attend any held in your area.

"In March, a two-day workshop involving the Executive Boards of Idaho, Wyoming and Montana Library Associations, was held in Great Falls. In addition to discussion of problems with our counterparts in these states, results of our own Association's Executive Board meeting together pointed up weaknesses as well as strengths of MLA. This assessment will act as a guideline in future strengthening and development of our Association.

"The Executive Board of MLA and other representative library personnel in the state attended a one-day meeting, February 7, in Helena, with Dr. Peter Hiatt, one of three consultants for WICHE planning project to develop an effective continuing education program for library personnel. The purpose is to design a cooperative interstate program for continuing education opportunities for library personnel.

"The building picture throughout the state borders on the incredulous. New buildings are being moved into—Billings Public, Valier Public, Flathead County Libraries; new building in process—Sheridan constructing a new addition; new buildings being planned—first phase of the University of Montana Library and others in Baker, Forsyth, Chester and Eureka. Missoula City-County Library and Helena Public Library are optimistic about future plans for new quarters. A pilot study, "The Plan for Library Cooperation in Missoula County", by James Marvin, Librarian of the Topeka, Kansas, Public Library, will not only influence library development and cooperation in the Missoula area but will be useful applied in other parts of the state.

"State Institutional Library Service has expanded as has service to the blind and physically handicapped. The State Prison now has a librarian as well as approval of the Legislature for a new library building.

"Committees of MLA have been busy this past year. One of the most ambitious and about to be realized is that of the Library Development Committee, which has worked long and hard in writing a set of Standards of Public Libraries in Montana.

"This being a legislative year the Legislative Committee of MLA under the leadership of the Chairman, Margaret Warden, and its three hundred and sixty-four members came through once more, witnessed by the 59% increase of the State Library budget and pass-

age of an amendment to the Public Library Laws to provide another method of establishing a county library.

"A second edition of Who's Who Among Pacific Northwest Authors is due in the summer of 1969 with the Montana section now in the hands of the editor as a result of the work of the Montana Authors Committee.

"National Library Week in Montana continues to be a program of excellence. Last year Montana was honored with several awards. One was the Grolier National Library Week Award of special recognition to the Association. Two certificates of recognition, one to Alene Cooper, 1968 Executive Director for Montana, and one to Virginia Harlowe, the 1968 State Chairman, were presented by the Steering Committee for National Library Week.

"Montana continues to have an impressive number of equally **impressive** people active in library work on a national level.

"The leadership as well as financial support of the State Library is recognized as a vital agency in contributing to library growth and progress in Montana.

"The membership of the Association is up by eight members and when you consider our total membership is now 662 members any growth is encouraging. Our finances are in excellent condition. Committees and Divisions have planned meetings with an eye to existing problems and interests. Each one of you should be impressed with the overall work and progress of your Association and State Library and I encourage you to become involved by taking a more active part in the Association to further its accomplishments and growth in the future.

"In closing I would like to make the following recommendations to be considered by the membership and the new officers and Executive Board:

"1. That Chairmen of Divisions be members of the Executive Board with all privileges thereof. This would necessitate the Academic and Special Libraries, which now has forty-five members, becoming a division in order to be represented on the Executive Board.

"2. The establishment of a Public Libraries Division. Public librarians now number 109 in membership.

"3. That the elective ballot have more than one name for all offices except that of president.

"Any one or all of these recommendations, if carried out, would automatically result in a revision of the Constitution and an up-dating of the Manual of Procedure."

Mrs. Letitia Johnson, Vice-President of MLA, then introduced Dr. Richard Darling, Director of the Department of Educational Media and Technology, Montgomery County Public Schools, Rockville, Maryland, who gave an address entitled, "New Media and Libraries."

Dr. Darling pointed out that our century has seen a revolution in communications and an enormous growth in human knowledge and in those vehicles we use to absorb, record, transmit and retrieve human knowledge. With the vast increase in media we also are seeing a vast increase in miniaturization of materials in order to make it possible to store it more easily. We are also seeing the development of computerization of information and retrieval of it, although this is still in its infancy. By and large, libraries have tended to change relatively slowly, and we have tended to think of our services as Dewey defined library services a hundred years ago in terms of the right book for the right reader at the right time. The definition of library service is one thing certainly that we have begun to rewrite in terms of our modern world. For example, the performance of the library function on a university campus should mean provision of the full range of recorded communication and information services including necessary reproduction required to sustain instruction and research. For the school library we would probably talk about supporting the instructional program of the school, supplying all of the materials related to learning and teaching and related equipment and necessary services to students and teachers. For the public library this would be done in terms of their own clientele. In this area the school library has taken the lead with the development of instructional materials centers and media centers. With the publication of the new school media standards, the American Association of School Librarians and the Department of Audio-Visual instruction of the National Education Association speak with one voice saying, in effect, that all of the media need to be in the school library program and need to be in a unified, individual oriented service. College and university libraries are also developing innovative and exciting programs such as dial access programs both audio and video. Non-print materials have had a place in public libraries for a long time but to a much more limited extent, and it has been mostly in post World War II times that other kinds of visual or audio materials have begun to find their way into public libraries. Some large libraries have outstanding film collections and recordings have found their way into public

libraries, though usually musical recordings, and as spoken recordings increase in public library record collections they may become more reference collections and less circulating collections. There is a vast range of other types of materials which can and should play a useful part in the services of the public library and of all other libraries such as video tape recorders.

The speaker suggested that one reason Audio-Visual materials have been slowly accepted and are still not accepted in many libraries of all types is a sentimental attitude toward print although when printed books were first introduced, libraries resisted them. Now librarians have to recognize that times change, not that the book is gone, that it's doomed, or anything of the sort, but that there are a variety of kinds of media, each of which has its own value and each of which has its own kind of integrity which we as professional librarians ought to recognize and respect. Another more valid reason for the slowness in accepting new materials has been the lack of effective bibliographic control of audio-visual media. There is nothing comparable to **Books in Print,** to **Cumulative Book Index,** for non-print. The **Wilson Guides, Films and Filmstrips,** died in 1962, **Media Index** has proved to be a very expensive bust. McGraw-Hill now has an index to about 16,000 16mm motion picture films. There are more being issued and coming and these do take us a few steps along the way towards kinds of comprehensive bibliographies of non-print media that we need but there is a long, long way to go.

We have a great many selective listings, but we don't have those recommended lists of materials that have been evaluated for the various types of libraries and for the various types of purposes that we have with printed materials. We have lists of Recordings for Libraries, we have had a list of recommended films for public libraries, in school libraries we have had a few cross-media lists, such as the Bro-Dart Foundation Elementary School Library Collection which is edited by Mary Baker which includes film strips, recordings and other audio-visual materials. The Educational Film Library Association has been doing an excellent and effective job of reviewing 16mm motion picture files, and other types of film materials. The periodical **Audio-Visual Instruction** published by the NEA, Department of Audio-Visual Instruction is including in each monthly issue a round-up of reviews of audio-visual material, and every library should have this as they move further into the use of audio-visual materials. For a few years now, **Library Journal** and especially **School Library Journal** have been doing a thorough job. A year ago, **School Library Journal** added its twice yearly Audio-Visual Guide, an exceedingly valuable tool for

those who want to build collections for school libraries or for children's and adult's services in public libraries. Beginning this year, **The Booklist** will include non-books on a regular basis.

Another difficulty has been the technical services problem with non-print media. Catalogers and classifiers have said they lack a guide. The Resources and Technical Services Division of ALA has appointed a committee on audio-visual media which is working on a proposal for a national handbook and standards for cataloging in particular. The Department of Audio-Visual Instruction has published a code for cataloging audio-visual media and there are other good codes; the Canadian Association of School Librarians has just about completed a manual and the Library of Congress is in the process of revising Chapter 12 ot the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules to include a much wider range of media.

12:00 Noon to 2:00 p.m.—AWARDS LUNCHEON—Carter Room, Northern Hotel

Presiding: Mabel Brewer, Vice-President Elect, MLA, Librarian, Flathead County Library, Kalispell.

Awards were presented by Mrs. Mary Harstad, Chairman of the Awards and Honors Committee of the School Library Division, who introduced Mrs. Doris Davies. Mrs. Davies nominated Mr. Noel Rigby, her administrator of Lewis and Clark Junior High, Billings, for the School Administrator of the Year award. Mr. Rigby accepted the honor with the comment that his librarian had really deserved the award for she had done a splendid job.

Mr. Don Gibson, Chairman of the Trustees and Friends Division, presented the Trustee of the Year award to Mr. William Bertsche of the Board of Trustees of the Great Falls Public Library.

Mrs. Betty Schafer, Librarian of the Whitefish Public Library, presented the Publicity Scrapbook award to the Laurel Public Library. Mrs. Dale Shuey, Librarian, accepted the award.

Mrs. Virginia Harlowe received the Grolier award for excellence in a program for National Library Week, and Miss Alene Cooper received an award for her work as National Library Week director for Montana.

Mrs. Helen Anderson conducted the drawing and awarded the door prizes donated by the exhibitors and local business establishments.

2:00 p.m.—DIVISION MEETINGS—Carter Room, Northern Hotel

The following division meetings were held: Trustees and Friends Division and Public Librarians, Mr. Don Gibson, Chairman; School Library Division, Mrs. Constance Lohse, Chairman; Academic and Special Libraries Division, Miss Alice McClain, Chairman. (Minutes of each meeting are included at the end of this report.)

6:30 p.m.—BANQUET—Carter Room, Northern Hotel

Mrs. Jean Davis presided. Stan Lynde, creater of the comic strip "Rick O'Shay," was guest speaker with his topic being "The Comic Strip as Literature."

Mr. Lynde commented that having had the audicity to give his remarks the title of "The Comic Strip as Literature" he would turn for support in defense of his heresy to the late John Steinbeck. Mr. Steinbeck wrote an introduction to a book entitled THE WORLD OF LI'L ABNER which was a collection of previously published comic strips from the pen of Al Capp, in which he said one of the symptoms or diagnostics of literature should be that it is read, that it amuses. moves, instructs, changes and criticizes people and who does this more than Capp?

Mr. Lynde continued that anyone who meets those criteria is in fact producing literature, whether he happens to be doing so as a poet, novelist, essayist, dramatist, or cartoonist. His personal goal, in Rick O'Shay, has always been to show some of the truths about people through the use of humor. The elusive quality of humor defies definition, but he has always believed it to be a sort of exaggerated truth, which hopefully amuses the reader and makes a point about the human condition.

Mr. Lynde concluded saying that all of us owe a great debt to the libraries of America and to those many unsung heroes and heroines, the librarians, for their part in helping us all "to be all we can be".

The Resolutions Committee presented the following resolution: Whereas, the Montana Library Association, having come to the close of a most helpful and profitable State Convention, wishes to express its appreciation to all those who have made possible its success, we hereby: RESOLVE, to convey our thanks to the following: Billings Chamber of Commerce for its help with the registration; Mrs. Jean Davis, Librarian, Eastern Montana College, as Chairman of the conference and all her able and helpful committees; Mrs. Doris Jones,

1032 North 29th Street, Billings, for her art exhibit of Indian paintings; Mahala E. Mueller, Director of Arts and Crafts, Northern Plains Indian Crafts Association, Federal Building, Room 1017, Billings; Thumb-R-Green Garden Club, Mrs. Rueben Kessler, 1314 Avenue F, Billings, for the beautiful floral arrangements for the conference; the Weather Man for his cooperation by providing us with such glorious weather during the convention.

DIVISION MEETINGS

TRUSTEES AND FRIENDS DIVISION MEETING

Trustees and Friends Division of the Montana Library Association was called to order by Don Gibson, Chairman, at the Northern Hotel, with 45 persons present. The Chairman asked Mrs. Marie MacDonald to record the meeting.

Mr. Gibson read a report of the highlights of the past year and also reported briefly on the Casper, Wyoming, conference to plan a tri-state trustees handbook.

A panel discussion on "Library Power, or How to Make Your Point With the Legislature" was moderated by Mrs. Margaret Warden, the successful and experienced chairman of the MLA Legislative Committee. Eileen Cooke, Associate Director of ALA's Washington office, gave the ABC's of effective lobbying: Accuracy, Brevity, and Clarity.

John Sheehy, State Senator from Yellowstone County, gave the legislator's viewpoint. He told how he once changed the mind of a colleague by an amusing and direct approach. He simply went to the man's office and dropped on his knees.

Mrs. Warden said that MLA's wonderful success with the Montana legislature may be cancelled by the threatened refusal of Congress to fund the Library Services and Construction Act. Everyone was urged to write Appropriation Committee members and also President Nixon.

Miss Cooke then summarized, at some length, the panel discussion.

Since library support at the grass roots level often depends on the County Commissioners, Mr. Gibson, a County Commissioner of Dawson County, was asked how they might be approached and influenced. One solution is to reach the commissioners through others, the county attorney, for example.

Dedication for new libraries at Billings, Valier, Kalispell and Sheridan are scheduled this summer. Invitations will be sent out soon.

There was discussion of the fact that public libraries have no division of their own within MLA. Mrs. Warden framed a petition which was then passed around for signing. When the petition has enough signatures, it will be presented to the Executive Board

A nominating committee composed of Mrs. Velma Pemberton, Broadus, and Mrs. Margaret Warden, Great Falls, nominated Don Gibson, Glendive, for re-election as chairman; Mrs. Helen Hoffman, Glasgow, as vice-chairman; and Mrs. Marie MacDonald, Glendive as secretary of the Trustees Division. Since there were no nominations from the floor, Mrs. Inez Herrig, Libby, moved that the nominations be closed and the slate be elected by acclamation. The motion was seconded and passed. The meeting then adjourned.

MONTANA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS MEETING

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Connie Lohse. Minutes were read and new members attending their first state conference were introduced.

Dolores Colburg, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was introduced and spoke to the group. Topics covered were federal legislation, librarian certification, accreditation, state assistance to libraries, ESEA volumes loaned to school libraries, and a warning about lease-purchase plans for library books. Her speech was followed by a question-answer session.

Treasurer's report was not given because of absence of treasurer. Mary Harstad reported that the Association has apportioned $50.00 to the Montana Association of School Libraries Division.

Report from the School Library Development Committee, headed by Letitia Johnson and Herrick Ripley, started the program. They led a discussion on the new School Media Standards. Dick Darling quoted from the new Standards for New School Media Programs and the audience contributed on the topics, "What's New," and "What Changes Will It Make in My Library Program" and "How Can the Association Help Us Achieve Them"?

Marian Gebhardt gave the Student Librarian's report and introduced Roger Jones of Clyde Park, President of the Student Librarians. Roger addressed the group with inspiring remarks about student assistants in the library.

Pat Stevens, Fort Benton, spoke of a letter from Jim Woods of the MEA, concerning budgetary assistance to the MASL from the MEA. She pointed out the necessity of changing the State Chairmanship from herself to Doris Davies. Her motion read, "I move the state budget for the coming year be allowed to the Eastern district and that in each year the budget be allowed for the section designated by MEA or state section. We request that James Wood of Shelby and the MEA board of directors be appraised of our request."

The Public Relations Committee report was given by Pat Stevens and the Professional Training and Standards Committee report by Edna Berg. The membership report and NLW report were not given.

Liason reports were dispensed with as they were available in written form.

Tish Johnson spoke of a tri-state executive meeting in Great Falls, and a possible affiliation with the MEA.

Phyllis Williamson, Great Falls, gave the report of the nominating committee.

The slate of officers elected by acclaim for next year are:

Chairman—John Breeden
Vice-Chairman—Dick Fretheim
Secretary—Shirley Smith
Treasurer—Lorna Kirkpatrick

Tish Johnson made last-minute announcements including the information the public librarians were considering forming themselves into a division of the MLA. The matter was discussed.

ACADEMIC AND SPECIAL LIBRARIANS DIVISION MEETING

The Academic and Special Libraries group met on May 10, 1969 at the Northern Hotel. Miss Alice McClain, Associate Librarian of the Montana State University Library, in her capacity as Chairman of the group, was in charge of the meeting. A panel consisting of David Hoffman, Jean Davis, Lucille Thompson, Ruth Shaw and Tim Brown discussed the matter of inter-library loans. Mrs. Thompson began with the statement that cooperation is desirable when it makes the library more effective in its work. Each library must obtain some benefit from the transaction. It should be used for advanced research needs of graduate students and faculty and expands the use of library materials. It then widens the scope of available material. The use of a telephone should be provided. It might be organized along federation lines. The

Pennsylvania plan—state help to all libraries in the network. Wassau, Wisconsin, plan—one strong central regional reference source. In Montana inter-library loans are used. This allows academic libraries to share. She suggested it be the subject of a study such as that published on Missoula County.

Mrs. Davis suggested approaching from the other direction the reaching down to periodicals. These are especially important in the scientific and research fields. She suggested a system of a union list of serials representing the major collections in the state: University of Montana, Montana State University, Montana School of Mines, and Eastern Montana College. The list could then be sent to Carroll College and Rocky Mountain to pick up additional titles in their special field. She reported that all public libraries have the **Abridged Readers Guide.** Copies of material would be sent to requesting libraries and they could probably be available by the next day. We would benefit by helping to raise the level of education in the state and the receiving library would benefit by being able to supply needed material to a patron. She wondered if we were becoming too dependent on data processing.

Mrs. Brewer mentioned that she viewed the problem from the standpoint of a small college library. Her problem is in getting the faculty and students to realize that inter-library loan is a service granted and a privilege but not a right. She said that often requested material could be purchased as a paperback. Due to space limitations she wonders if material not used in a year might be withdrawn. She feels inter-library loans should be used for research only—questions which arise, what constitutes research? What is a reasonable amount of borrowing? Should it be restricted to non-fiction? She feels they need bibliography in order to know what they want to borrow.

Mrs. Shaw reports that they have five kinds of libraries in Great Falls and a good spirit of cooperation. They felt the biggest problem was that they needed to know who has what. She initiated a union list of serials in the Great Falls area—the public library, special library, the Base library, three medical libraries and the college library. It was multilithed for distribution. They have developed their own code—thus they can get material for their patrons which could not be personally obtained.

David Hoffman reported that the State Library seeks to further inter-library cooperation through 1) improvement of communication, 2) study similar to that of Missoula County, 3) training for all kinds of librarians around the state. Possibility of regional committee made

up of members from the eight Rocky Mountain states, showing needs and resources, to make available technical information. Continuing education for all librarians is needed.

Tim Brown would like to see inter-library loans extended to undergraduates. He asked how far the State Library would be willing to go? How far can the schools go? Could it be tried for seniors only? He feels we have talked and talked and should try to do something. Extension courses should be supported by the university which gives the courses.

The meeting went to general discussion. Mrs. Davis stated that PNBC recommends that states have their own codes and try to furnish service within the state before going to PNBC for help. PNBC is much overworked at the present time. A state code might relieve PNBC of the burden of some borrowing and they could concentrate on borrowing of very rare materials. Montana has been hesitating in this respect. Mr. Hoffman indicated that the State Library establishes that material cannot be located in the state before it requests from outside the state. Mr. Mallory suggested that a union list of serials would give knowledge of current lists and it would have to be kept up to date. He suggested the possibility of a union list of serials as a guide in retiring journals. Mrs. Shaw reported that Great Falls College is beginning a "last copy retention copy" system in the area. Dean Thompson wondered if it might not be well to try limiting inter-library loans to seniors.

Mrs. Davis brought up the idea that one might be doing a library a disservice by loaning. If a small college can get things on an inter-library loan, it will put the librarian in the position of not being able to say that they must have their own good library.

Sister Rose Irma remarked that the faculty must cooperate. Mr. Fisher mentioned that the Networks for Knowledge program includes libraries as one of the areas to be funded. Something might be possible in 1970—it would be in planning grants only. However, we should be ready to move if anything develops. Mr. Mallory asked if it would allow for a pilot program. Mr. Fisher said the guidelines should be ready soon. Dean Thompson suggested we try inter-library loans to seniors in academic libraries which would give us a basis for action.

A short business meeting was held. Pat Mallory was unanimously elected chairman for the coming year.

Jean Davis recalled that in the past the Academic and Special Libraries group had not wanted to have any formal organization. She

believes that it would be well to take that step now in order that our chairman will be eligible to vote in MLA decisions. It was so agreed.

Mr. Fisher agreed in that the incoming president of the MLA would represent all groups in the Association.

Mr. Thompson asked for a decision on the formulation of interlibrary loans. It was suggested that he form a committee of the University of Montana people to draw up a tentative code for the approval of the group. He agreed to do so.

Miss McClain adjourned the meeting.

EXHIBITORS AT THE MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETING

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp. — Dan Nauman, Douglas Crutcher
The Baker & Taylor Co. — Lloyd Olsen, Ed Mickel
Bro-Dart, Inc. — Nicholas Pelafos
Caxton Printers, Ltd. — Jack C. Murray
Children's Press, Inc. — J. M. Richards
College Place Bindery — J. A. Mayer
Doubleday & Company, Inc. — Stuart Fitschen
Eastman Kodak Co. — Donald Cramer
Ebsco Subscription Services — Juanita O'Neall
Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corp. — Mr. Alma Potter
Field Enterprises Educational Corp. — Donald Schrader
Charles M. Gardner Co. — Jerry Kurdys
Garrard Publishing Co. — Jack C. Murray
Golden Press, Inc. — Jack C. Murray
Grolier Educational Corp. — O. Lloyd Gillespie
Intermountain Book Co. — Ronald E. Lilley
McGraw-Hill Book Co. — Gene Smith
McGraw-Hill Book Co.—
Text Film Division — S. M. Wharton, Leonard Sargent
Montana School Equipment Co. — B. D. Mace
Parents' Magazine Press — Byno A. Thibert
Pergamon-Chambers's Library Service — Carl M. Gaumer, Sr.
Don R. Phillips, Inc. — Byno A. Thibert
The Puget Sound News Co. — Dan D. Oliver
Silver Burdett Co. — Trygve Maehlum
3M Business Products Sales Inc.—
Microfilm Division — Brian E. Carter, Tom Poole
University Bindery — Dean F. Shaffner
University Microfilms — George Thiret
Xerox Corporation — Dennis Ricci

ANNUAL REPORTS, 1968-1969

AWARDS AND HONORS COMMITTEE— SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

In October announcement of the Administrator of the Year award was made by the liason from MASL at the four library sectionals of the MEA. The name and address of the committee chairman was announced at the meetings, and librarians were urged to submit the name of an administrator showing special interest in quality school libraries and fostering a suitable climate for them.

As an assistance to the committee, the staff of Montana State Library prepared and mailed to all school librarians the forms for recommending administrators, including the qualifications, criteria, and guidelines. The name of the eminently qualified administrator will be announced at the MLA Conference in May.

A recommendation has been made to the committee that those librarians who have nominated administrators not chosen for the award should be so informed before the time of the conference. This seems unnecessary to your committee as such could be deduced when notice of their nominee 's achievement was not forthcoming.

Lucille Brown, Helen M. Dresen, Mary B. Harstad, Chairman.

AWARDS AND HONORS COMMITTEE—TRUSTEES

The Awards and Honors Committee of the Montana State Library Association has received three nominees for the Trustee of the Year award.

The entries have been judged and will be announced at the convention in May.

Alve Thomas, Sy Charles Seifert, Florena Vinal Lowrance, Chairman.

CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION OF STATE DOCUMENTS COMMITTEE

This committee supports last year's committee in the hope of recording state publications in a microform easily available for transmission to libraries which have only occasional need for such publications. The State Librarian reports the possibility of the establishment of a multi-state Documents Center for the recording of state documents to insure the availability of printouts as needed and to

insure preservation of such documents. If such a plan could be implemented as a cooperative venture between several states the cost would not be prohibitive and the availability of basic documents for use as needed would be of great value to all the states involved. This committee heartily concurs in the project.

The State Librarian also reports that further efforts are being made to enlarge the numbers of publications distributed, with specific hope that the publications of the University System be added to the materials distributed. This would add greatly to the value of the distrition system. Since it would also add to the number of publications it is felt that some system of indexing the subject material contained is almost a necessity in order that requests for specific information may be satisfied. It is hoped to discuss this possibility at the Spring 1969 conference.

Ruth Longworth, Harriet C. Meloy, Lucile Speer,
Josephine Self, Chairman.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

No report.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE

No report.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

It is with pride that I report to you that members of the Legislative Committee have met the challenge once again. In this year of austerity and cut-back, financial support of libraries was increased 59% from the amount appropriated two years ago by the Montana Legislature. In order to provide another method of establishing a public library, an amendment to Public Library Laws was introduced and passed.

Through the efforts of Representatives Robert Glennen, chairman of the House Appropriation Sub-committee, E. W. Christiansen, Robert F. Dye and Ray J. Wayrynen and Senators LeRoy H. Anderson and Gaspard W. Deschamps of the Senate Finance and Claims Sub-committee, the budget was raised from $200,000 in the last biennium to $319,100 for the next two fiscal years. This great percentage of increase is due to the dedicated efforts of these six men. They stood up and were counted for libraries because they realized the need for increased financial support for the fine program maintained by our Montana State Library.

The initial request of the Montana State Library was considerably more than just funds to operate the State Library for it provided for matching money for the new programs. Less than half the original request was allocated, however, but we feel sure that if money had been available in the State General Fund that total needs would have been met by our legislators.

Members of the committee wrote, phoned and called on their Representatives and Senators to keep them informed of pending library legislation and programs. Without the help of our state-wide committee, our program could not have been successful. We owe a great deal of gratitude to these people, many of whom are not even members of our organization.

An amendment to the Public Library laws to provide another method of establishing a library was introduced by Senators John D. Sheehy, Jack D. Rehberg, Elmer Flynn and William H. Bertsche, as SB 165. This was vitally needed in several sections of the state and it, too, passed the legislature and was signed by the Governor.

As your legislative chairman, I have been proud to work with such dedicated library enthusiasts, our committee of 364 members, and the legislators who worked so hard to support our program.

Margaret S. Warden, Chairman

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Library Development Committee of the Montana Library Association decided to take for its next project the writing of Standards for Public Libraries in the State. A meeting of the Committee was held at the Great Falls Public Library on January 6, 1969. The actual task of writing the Standards was distributed among five working groups made up of members of the committee. The committee expects to meet again on April 14th in Helena at the Montana State Library to coordinate the drafts prepared by each working group. At the Association meeting in Billings in May, it is proposed that there would be a draft of the public library standards ready for discussion by the membership.

Alma S. Jacobs, Chairman.

LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

Four workshops on Local History sources were sponsored by the Montana State Library this past year. The idea came from this committee.

Meetings were held at Missoula, Great Falls, Wolf Point and Billings with Rita McDonald, formerly Montana Historical Society li-

brarian and now of Oregon State, as consultant. Mr. David Hoffman was workshop director. Many Montana people took part, including librarians Mrs. Ruth Longworth, Miss Mary Dempsey, Mr. Lawrence Hodges, Mrs. Alma Jacobs, Mrs. Lucille Brown, Mrs. Kathleen Vereker, Mrs. Marie MacDonald, and Mrs. Jean Davis.

These meetings were very stimulating and profitable.

Janet Clayton, Mary DeLand, Mary K. Dempsey,
Marie MacDonald, Chairman.

MONTANA AUTHORS COMMITTEE

The chief activity of the Authors Committee in 1968 was completion of the Montana section for the 2nd edition of **Who's Who Among Pacific Northwest Authors.** This included compiling a necrology for authors represented in the first edition and supplement now deceased, deleting entries for authors no longer active, up-dating entries for authors still writing and preparing entries for those who have come into prominence since 1961.

The entries for the 48 authors represented in the Montana section were sent to the editor in November. According to plan, the 2nd edition should appear in the summer of 1969.

Biographical data, newspaper clippings and sketches for new writers that have responded to inquiry have been added to the committee's author notebooks on file in the University of Montana Library.

Florena Vinal Lowrance, Minnie Paugh, Bill Willmering, Chairman.

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

The National Library Week program got under way with an organizational meeting of the State Committee in Missoula, December 12, 1968. Robert Sullivan, Dean, School of Law, University of Montana, served as Chairman of the Committee and presided at the meeting. Goals were adopted and individual assignments were made. It was decided that particular attention would be given to the immediate goal of interpreting and implementing service to the physically handicapped with emphasis on identifying people who are eligible for this service.

A coordinated effort to publicize the services to the physically handicapped included a letter to all radio stations in the state from William Holter, Committee member and member of the Executive Board of the Montana Broadcasters Association, urging the stations to schedule public service spots devoted to the Talking Book program. This letter was followed up with visits from the local librarians who

gave the station managers an opportunity to see and hear the Talking Book machines and records. At the time of this writing, there is every indication that the radio stations are giving the greatest cooperation to this plan and that the publicity for this service will be tremendous.

The Montana Association of Student Librarians were involved in a major project for the Week this year. They conducted surveys in their counties to identify all library resources and the results have been compiled and printed in a Directory of Resources.

The State Committee furnished bookmarks featuring the National Library Week Jet Boy in full color to all the public and school libraries in the state. Stationery reproducing the Lynde drawing of the little boy on the horse was printed and used by the State Committee members for their mailings. Miss Lesley Heathcote was named Librarian of the Year and received this award during the Week in Bozeman. Libraries throughout the state formed local committees, planned a myriad of activities and did their usual fine job of observing this yearly event.

Each year Montana libraries and librarians continue to make superb use of National Library Week to further their goals and tell their communities about the never ending rewards of books and reading.

Alene Cooper, Executive Director

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee of the Montana Library Association submits the following slate of officers for 1969-1970:

President

Mrs. Letitia Johnson, Librarian, Sentinel High School, Missoula.

Vice-President and President-Elect

Mrs. Mabel Brewer, Librarian, Flathead County Library, Kalispell.

Secretary

Mrs. Terry Clay, Assistant Reader's Services Librarian, Montana State Library, Helena.

Treasurer

Mrs. Rita Nelson, Serials Librarian, University of Montana, Missoula.

ALA Representative

Mrs. Clare Smith, Librarian, Miles City Public Library, Miles City.

Mabel Brewer, Mildred Valach, Jean Davis, Chairman.

PUBLICITY REPORT COMMITTEE

During the past year the Publicity Report Committee of Montana Library Association has prepared two letters addressed to all librarians in Montana. These letters made suggestions for local publicity; announced and urged cooperation with a contest for library publicity scrapbooks to be held at the Billings conference, May 8 through 10; cooperated with the Montana National Library Week Committee in urging publicity activity for this event; and requested letters detailing successful new publicity methods during the year. The Publicity Report Committee also initiated some of the plans for the handling of the scrapbook competition in Billings.

Results of the committee's activities cannot be estimated until the Billings conference. If more and better scrapbooks are brought to the conference, this will be a tangible indication of progress.

Jane Holmes, Lucie Reedy, Elizabeth Schafer, Chairman.

ACADEMIC AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES DIVISION

Since the Academic and Special Libraries Division is an informal group, the activities tend to be centered around the annual meeting of MLA.

As librarians we continue to be concerned with mutual or unique problems. As members of MLA many of us are on committees. So, though we haven't seemed active as a division we have been individually contributing to furthering the purposes of the association.

A report of the division meeting last year in Great Falls was in the **Proceedings** issue of **Montana Libraries** (July, 1968 Supplement).

It is interesting to note that half of the officers are academic librarians!

An active division comes only through participation. If there are any needs or problems or successes, by sharing we can be more productive. Discussion with your chairman could develop a program of study for exploring concerns.

Alice McClain, Chairman.

MONTANA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

A series of excellent regional library workshops sponsored by the State Department of Public Instruction in cooperation with the Montana State Library and MASL were held in December in Billings, Glasgow, Great Falls and Missoula. Library cooperation was the main theme of the workshops with James Marvin's **Plan for Library Cooperation in Missoula County, Montana,** given particular consideration. Gary L. Banks, Acting High School Supervisor from the State Department of Public Instruction, discussed Title II and David Hoffman, Coordinator of Library Development, Montana State Library, told about Montana activities under Title III, the Library Services and Construction Act. Miss Peggy Sullivan, well known to all of us as a former director of the Knapp School Libraries Project, talked on Innovations in Library Services. A panel discussion moderated by David Hoffman followed. These workshops were well received by Trustees, Administrators, Friends and Librarians.

The Standards Implementation Committee with Letitia Johnson, Chairman, Alve J. Thomas and Richard Fretheim reports that the **Standards for School Media Programs** are published. The report of this committee is of particular interest to all school librarians and is included here as it was given to your MASL Chairman:

The Standards for School Media Programs are published. They were prepared by the American Association of School Librarians and the Department of Audiovisual Instruction (NEA) in cooperation with representatives of fifteen (15) other education agencies. They endorse the concept of organizing all learning materials in a single media service; they recognize that a unified program provides greater promise of effective support to the curriculum and of efficient service to students and teachers.

The school librarians have implemented these new standards by

1) recognizing the opportunity to keep abreast of the fast changing systems and increased demands;

2) up-grading their knowledge and ability to expand their concepts of service and to increase their facilities effectively;

3) attending workshops and institutes which interpret the new guidelines for service and reporting to administrative personnel and boards; and by

4) setting new goals for their own activities so they bring together materials in all media and guide the users to make the most effective use of everything available.

Our committee takes no credit; the progress in "standards implementation" is made by the school librarians who are doing those things "which are so daily" in each school library. Kudos to YOU.

Mary Harstad, Washington School, Glendive, Chairman of the Awards and Honors Committee, assisted by Helen Dresen, MSU, and Helen Brown, Glasgow High School, had announcements made in October by liaison representatives to the library sectionals of MEA and the name and address of the committee chairman given. The staff of the Montana State Library prepared and mailed the forms for recommending administrators to all the school libraries. The qualified administrator has now been chosen and his name will be announced and the award presented at the MLA Conference in May.

MEA library sectional meetings in the fall were attended and reported on by MASL liaison appointees Mary Harstad, Mary Hveem, Virginia Hansen and your chairman, substituting for Louise Murray.

The chairman of the new Audio-Visual Committee, Owen Ripley, Hardin Junior High School, will report on some of the excellent media centers in schools in Montana and discuss Montana's progress toward reaching the goals set forth in the recently published **Standards for School Media Programs.** He has been assisted by R. K. MacDonald, Beaverhead County High School, Dillon.

MASL members continue to support the Montana Student Librarian organization with Gladys Ostrom, Florence-Carlton School, Florence, inquiring into the activities of the district and state meetings and checking on general progress of the high school organization.

Publicity Chairman Patricia Stevens reports that she has urged school librarians to keep their communities informed about activities. She has promoted some fine activities in the public relations field in her own school and feels that much more can be done by school librarians. She will give the convention specific suggestions about letting the community know the accomplishments its young people make in the school library. Publicity material has been submitted to MEA magazine. The Curriculum and Educational Development Committee of MEA included a series of questions in a survey sent to superintendents in most areas of Montana on library development. The committee publicized its findings in its report to the Delegate Assembly and in the **MEA Journal.**

A letter urging all school librarians and administrators to celebrate National Library Week was written by Chairman Sister Mary Corrine Foley of Great Falls Central. She included some ideas for

"selling" the library program and wished everyone good luck in his promotion activities.

Patricia Porro, Simms Public Schools, Membership Chairman, again this year invited school librarians and administrators to join MASL. Fewer librarians heeded her fine invitation but more administrators than last year became members.

Your chairman attended the Executive Board meeting in Helena on February 8th to make plans for the MLA Convention in Billings in May. She also attended a meeting at the Montana State Library, February 7th, to discuss continuing education needs of Montana Library personnel. Late in March a workshop was held in Great Falls for Library Association Executive Boards of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming on how well the Library Association serves the needs of its members and this essential and interesting workshop was also attended by your chairman.

A recommendation to the membership from the chairman would be to continue a lively enthusiasm for libraries, to push public relations, to encourage recruitments, and to continue to make MASL an effective organization.

Constance Lohse, Chairman.

TRUSTEES AND FRIENDS DIVISION

Highlight of the past year for the Division was the series of workshops for trustees held last June in Missoula, Great Falls, Glasgow and Billings. Mrs. Grace Stevenson, past Deputy Executive Director of the American Library Association, Dr. Gardner Cromwell of the University of Montana Law School, and Dr. Richard Shannon, Professor of Economics of the University of Montana, presented excellent programs on trustee responsibility which were called "A Time for Great Things." It is good to know that another series of institutes is scheduled again this year in June.

Trustees and Friends were well represented on Margaret Warden's large and effective Legislative Committee and worked hard to further the library program with the 1969 Legislature. Mrs. Warden's success story will be included in another portion of these reports and we can be proud of our part in this endeavor.

Trustees in Billings will soon be dedicating a huge new library facility. New quarters will be dedicated in Valier; Kalispell will have both the city and county libraries consolidated into one system and housed in a remodelled post office building.

All good news of library progress in the state is news of trustee and friends activity. Montana has much for which we can be grateful and members of our Division have helped to a most gratifying degree.

Montana trustees are represented on the national scene by Mrs. Velma Pemberton, Chairman of the Intellectual Freedom Committee, and Mrs. Margaret Warden, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Library Trustees Association .

Plans are in progress for an excellent program for this Division for the afternoon meeting on May 10th at the Montana Library Association Conference. We will look for a fine attendance at that time.

Don Gibson, Chairman.

ALA COUNCILOR

The 87th Annual Conference of ALA held in Kansas City, June 21st, was attended by 6,843 persons. This was considerably less than other conferences for the housing situation was difficult. ALA like MLA finds itself limited to the number of cities that can now house the members and still provide suitable space for meetings and exhibitors.

The conference pointed out two significant problems of the Association: 1. "growing pains" and 2. the "so-called generation gap." The need for financing new committees and a planned program for the formation of the Round Table on social responsibilities was hampered by lack of funds. The question arose as to cutting the budget or raising membership fees. The answer lies in the fact that cutting corners is a downgrading of objectives. The smart, young librarians in attendance pointed to the "generation gap" for they were more interested in the Association's programs and wanted a voice in its affairs. They added a wholesome and refreshing touch.

Recommendations as presented by the National Advisory Commission on Libraries were considered. Noteworthy were: that the Commission be a continual federal planning agency; that the Office of Education be a permanent agency for meeting the needs of library service; that continued funds be provided to strengthen state libraries which should be the disbursing agents in all federal library programs.

I attended meetings of the Young Adult Division and presented Montana's report at the meeting of the Trustees Association for Velma Pemberton for she had the honor of presiding. Most pleasant experience was when Velma and I accepted for Alene Cooper, Executive Director, and Virginia Harlowe, State Chairman, the National Library Week Award for Montana as runner-up in the nation.

I listened spellbound to noted author Alex Haley, who was introduced by his brother, Kansas State Senator George Haley. Quoting from Wilson Library Journal, "With quiet, growing intensity he told of his search and discovery of his ancestors back through slave days and into the foothills of the Gambia River in Africa." His book, "Before This Anger," soon to be published, tells his story.

If Conference was a mental stimulant, it was also a physical conditioner for my roommate, Terry Clay, and I finally managed to take the hill to the hotel on high. Terry covered the Hospital and Institutional Library Division and I wanted to be two people for her meetings proved equally as interesting. The voice of Montana is an audible one at the national level for who could be busier than Alma Jacobs, Executive Board member and, Ruth Longworth, State Librarian, and staff members from the Montana State Library.

I appreciated representing the Montana Library Association at ALA. My one regret is that more Montanans can not be in attendance.

Clare M. Smith, ALA Councilor.

FEDERAL COORDINATOR

Present chief concern with national library legislation is the bill to establish a permanent National Commission on Libraries and Informational Science. Identical bills are in both the House and Senate and we are pleased to report that Mike Mansfield is one of the sponsors.

This is critical time with the need for a renewal of the Library Services and Construction Act for another five years. There is need, too, of a great deal of work to restore the amounts which have been cut from the library programs in the Library Services and Construction Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Facilities Act. All appropriations have been drastically cut and the programs are curtailed. The 1970 U. S. budget prepared by the Johnson Administration was sent to Congress on January 15th. It is expected that President Nixon will transmit an additional message of his own in the near future, which will carry supplemental requests, representing the Republican Administration's program priorities.

Ruth O. Longworth, Federal Coordinator.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY

Activities at the State Library during a legislative year are primarily concerned with budget and certainly this year was no excep-

tion. A full account of legislative action will be printed in Margaret Warden's report and will not be repeated here, except to announce a 59% increase from $200,000.00 for the present biennium to $319,100.00 for the 1971 biennium. The State Library Commission and the State Library staff are endlessly grateful to Mrs. Warden and the 364 members of her committee.

David Hoffman, earlier Assistant Director of the American Library Association International Relations Office, joined the State Library staff in July 1968 as Coordinator of Library Development. Under David's fine leadership, the State Library has been able to offer several excellent series of area workshops: for trustees; on gathering and preserving local history; and on school and public library relationships, in cooperation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction. He is presently working with the Library Development Committee to write standards for public libraries in Montana. He is also giving direction to the Student Librarians Association in the preparation of a directory of Library resources in every county in the state. This will be given wide distribution during National Library Week.

The Plan for Library Cooperation in Missoula County, prepared by James Marvin, Librarian of the Topeka, Kansas, Public Library, was published in November, 1968. Mr. Marvin was engaged to do a pilot study in that area and the results of his survey will have use and application in all other areas of the state.

Florena Vinal, a most valued member of the staff for many years, was married in December, 1968, to Frank Lowrance and will leave her position as Reference and Acquisitions Librarian in the near future. Her many years of devoted service are deeply appreciated and she will be greatly missed.

Progress of the new programs under the Library Services and Construction Act have been fully reported in the Biennial Report which all Montana Library Association members have received. In preparation is a new brochure for the visually handicapped which will serve as a directory of services from the State Library, the Department of Public Instruction, the School for the Deaf and Blind and the State Welfare Department. All programs are progressing in a highly satisfactory manner.

The Billings Public Library will dedicate its beautiful new facilities in late May. Valier, Kalispell and Sheridan are also soon ready to dedicate new quarters. In process and in the planning stage are buildings in Baker, Forsyth, Chester and Eureka. The Helena Public

Library and the Missoula City-County Library have applied for planning grants for their much needed new quarters.

In March, a two-day institute was held in Great Falls involving the three library associations of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming and the personnel of each State Library. A most profitable time was spent examining the strengths and weaknesses, the relationship between the associations and the state library agencies and ending with recommendations for future action that will result in stronger associations. We had the help of Phyllis Maggeroli, Special Programs Coordinator, American Library Association, and Gerald Shields, Editor of the **ALA Bulletin,** who assisted David and Adelaine Midgett in planning and presenting the workshop. There was agreement that the new executive boards of each association would profit by an orientation workshop at the beginning of each year to set goals that are in accord with the ALA aims and with the state plan for the development of all types of libraries.

Ruth O. Longworth, Librarian.

PNLA REPRESENTATIVE

The fifty-eighth PNLA conference was held August 14-16, 1968, at the Bay Shore Inn in beautiful and hospital Vancouver, B. C. Mary E. Phillips of the Library Association of Portland, presided. The theme of the conference was "Library Cooperation: Today and Tomorrow." There were 457 in attendance.

Featured speakers for the conference were: Mrs. Marian Gallagher, Law Librarian of the University of Washington, who talked on "Happenings On a Committee." This was a witty discussion of her experiences as a member of the President's National Advisory Commission on Libraries. Dr. Irving A. Verschoor, Dean, the College of General Studies, State University of New York, discussed the development of library systems in New York in his talk entitled "Practicing Cooperation." "The Other Side of the Coin" was the title of a speech given by Dr. William R. Conte, the Director of Institutions, State of Washington. He told how library programs could be a part of the over-all operation of institutions.

Roger McDonough, President of ALA, spoke on the problems and potentials of the ALA and on the cooperative movement. He urged all library associations to be in closer relationship with ALA. Barbara Markuson, formerly with Information System Office of Library of Congress and now a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Chicago, spoke on the "Implications of Systems Studies." Among other things she

discussed the development of the Mark II project. Another speaker was Melvin R. Arnold, President of Harper, Rowe Publishing Company. He spoke about the publishing business.

Miss Germaine Krettek, Director of the ALA Washington office, was most entertaining in recounting certain incidents concerned with the passage of major library legislation in Washington, D. C. The title of her talk was "Channels of Communication in Legislation." A panel of three librarians, Basil Stuart-Stubbs, University of British Columbia; Donald A. Baird, Simon Fraser University, and Dean W. Halliwell, University of Victoria, discussed the cooperation of the three libraries in sharing their resources in "How It Is Being Done." Beverly Cleary, whose book, "The Mouse and the Motorcycle," won the Young Readers Choice Award, delighted those attending the Children and Young Adult Services Division breakfast. Dr. R. C. J. Harper, Director of Behavioral Science Foundations, Simon Fraser University, gave a most entertaining speech at the final banquet. The speech was entitled "Morality in the Stacks."

Montana Library Association members who are active in PNLA for the 1968-69 term are: Audrey Haight, Vice-Chairman of the College Division; Margaret Hileman, Chairman of Public Libraries Division; Helen M. Ewing, Chairman of the Circulation Division; Alice M. Ridenour, Chairman of Technical Services; William Willmering, Chairman of the Printing and Publications Committee of the Reference Division; Minnie Paugh, Bibliographic Committee; Adelaine Midgett, Membership Committee; Lawrence W. Hodges, Chairman of Library Development and Legislation Committee; Jean Davis, Nominating Committee; Margaret Warden, Special Projects Committee.

At the October PNLA Executive Board meeting held in Portland, Oregon, plans for the 1969 conference were discussed. It was voted to extend an invitation to librarians in Alaska to consider joining PNLA. The Board also voted to authorize the Reference Division to print a new edition of PACIFIC NORTHWEST AUTHORS.

The 1969 Conference will be held at the Olympic Hotel in Seattle, September 3-5. The theme will again be "Library Cooperation: Today and Tomorrow."

This is the jubilee anniversary of PNLA.

Kay Griffith, PNLA Representative.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Active members:			
School librarians		112	
Public librarians		109	
Academic and Special librarians		45	
Total active			266
Associate members:			
Friends		138	
Trustees			
Commission members	4		
Public library trustees	169		
School administrators	78		
Total trustees		251	
Total associate			389
Institutional members			7
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, 1968-69			662
GAIN IN MEHBERSHIP SINCE MAY 1, 1968			8

Don Gibson, Constance Lohse, Alice McClain, Rita Nelson, Chairman.

REPORT OF TREASURER

GENERAL FUND

Receipts

Balance in checking account April 15, 1968	$1,900.50
Certificate of deposit	1,000.00
Memberships	1,728.00
Exhibit space 1969 conference	540.00
Interest, Certificate of deposit	22.56
	$5,191.06

Disbursements

American Library Association, dues	$ 25.00
Exhibits Roundtable, membership	3.00
Expenses, 1968 conference	444.92
Executive Board	177.00
A.L.A. Representative, expenses	250.00
A.L.A. Washington office, gift	100.00
Treasurer	250.00
Postage and office expense	88.78
Schools Section, 1968 postage and expense	44.10
Schools Section, 1969 postage and expense	11.68
Gifts	15.00
Legislative Committee	575.47
1969 Conference, expense	20.74
Transfer to Scholarship fund, 1968-69 memberships	172.80
	$2,178.49

BALANCE	$3,012.57
Balance in checking account	$1,990.01
Certificate of deposit	1,022.56
	$3,012.57

SCHOLARSHIP FUND (Savings Account)

Receipts

Balance April 15, 1968	$1,047.80
Interest	21.06
Transfer from General Fund, 1968-69 memberships	172.80
	$1,241.66
TOTAL ASSETS	$4,254.23

Rita M. Nelson, Treasurer.

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Montana Libraries

October 1969

Montana Libraries

OCTOBER, 1969 VOL. 23, No. 1

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
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State Library Commission:

Mrs. Dolores Colburg

Mr. William Conklin

Mrs. A. O. Pemberton

Dean Earle C. Thompson

Mr. Mike Traynor, Chairman

Montana Libraries Ceases Publication

It is with some regret that we announce this will be the final issue of MONTANA LIBRARIES.

We are influenced in our decision by several factors: the inability to meet deadlines—and this is often due to the heavy load of the state printer; the fact that our libraries increasingly have access to other library publications; and the conviction that the magazine in its present form has served its purpose and that the State Library should now take a different approach. The NEWSLETTER will continue.

We had a most profitable time at the University of Kentucky in September when we attended an institute on "Upgrading the knowledge and skills of editors of regional and state-wide library journals". Chiefly the value to us was the opportunity to examine other journals and to assess the content of library literature. We realized that there was a plethora of material, competition for good writing in this field and much duplication of effort. As a result of our observations, we feel our efforts should be concentrated on the preparation of occasional publications about topics of special interest.

We take this opportunity to send greetings and best wishes to the other editors with whom we shared the workshop and to assure them of our continuing interest in their fine periodicals.

We have enjoyed editing this magazine and to our many readers and friends we say a fond farewell.

R.O.L. and A.C.

A Visit With President Nixon

By MARGARET WARDEN
Chairman, Great Falls Public Library Board

Sixteen representatives of the American Library Trustee Association met with President Richard M. Nixon in October and I was very pleased to have the privilege of being a member of this delegation.

President Nixon, recognizing that libraries reach out to all Americans, stated his belief that libraries deal with the people this Administration is dedicated to help: the disadvantaged, as well as the middle class and all other segments of society.

We met in the White House Office of the President, an oval room with white walls and a gold oval carpet with blue stars and the presidential seal. The arm chairs were informally circled around the fireplace and the President sat in front of the fireplace. Only a few hours before the Shah of Iran had been entertained on a state visit in this same room.

Our group was introduced to the President and each of us shook hands with him and had our pictures taken. Mrs. Dorothy McAllister, president of the American Library Trustee Association, was presented by House Minority Leader Gerald Ford of Michigan. She in turn introduced the rest of us.

The delegation, representing a cross section of elected and appointed library officials, endorsed and pledged their support for the recently enunciated target program of the Nixon Administration: "The Right to Read — Target for the 1970s." Mrs. Nixon is to be honorary national chairman of a Citi-

zens' Committee on the Right to Read, the goals of which were spelled out in detail by U. S. Commissioner of Education James E. Allen, Jr.

On Behalf of the 40,000 library trustees throughout the nation who represent the public, Mrs. McAllister urged a re-ordering of national priorities and the appropriation of adequate funds for library and education programs. She explained that the principal duty of library trustees is to see that effective library service, adequate to the needs of the people of all ages and all educational and cultural levels, is provided.

At the same time the trustees endorsed the national goal of assuring every citizen the right to read, Mrs. McAllister also noted that this objective becomes an empty phrase if citizens do not have access to the materials and services that make reading and knowledge possible. Libraries are an important resource, and the only one which is available to all people, for providing books and services.

President Nixon was shocked during the account of nation-wide library activities to learn that 14 million Americans are without any type of service in libraries and that several millions more have only token service. He was concerned about the shortage of librarians and discussed the need for library training.

He reminisced about his own happy and rewarding experiences with libraries and teachers and mentioned that he had worked in a library while going to college. He pointed out that reading requires personal, individual participation and offers an intimate form of communication, unique from other media.

When we said goodbye and shook hands again, I was able to give him a book written by Frederic C. Renner, "The Charles M. Russell" book and a message from the Renners. Mrs. Renner had been a long-time family friend in Whittier, California, and had gotten the President his first apartment in Washington. They are planning to present a Russell bronze to the President on November 13 at the White House. They were notified that they would be guests at the White House and that the bronze of an elephant, referred to in the message I delivered, would become a part of his personal elephant collection.

I feel encouraged about library development because I know that our personal contact with President Nixon has brought to his attention these needs.

I spent the rest of the week in Washington seeing some of the key people concerned with appropriations and library bills. I talked with members of the Senate Appropriations Committee including Senator Mansfield and with the Montana delegation in the House who are supporting the library program 100%.

William Conklin

We are pleased to announce the appointment of William Conklin to the Montana State Library Commission. He will serve a three year term from May 1969 to May 1972.

Bill was born in Boise, Idaho, and moved to Montana when he was ten years old. He attended Great Falls schools, received his BA from Harvard University and his LLB from the University of Montana. After serving as law clerk for Walter Pope, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, Bill returned to Great Falls where he is currently practicing law and serving as City Attorney.

Bill was chairman of the citizen's committee who helped so effectively in securing the successful vote on the bond issue for the new Great Falls Public Library. He is vitally interested in the library program and will be a valuable member of the Commission.

Library Microforms Clinic

The State Library sponsored a Clinic on the Selection of Equipment for Reading and Print-Out from Library Microforms, held at Montana State University's Student Union, on November 10. More than seventy persons representing libraries of all types throughout the state, and including librarians from Idaho and Wyoming, attended the clinic.

William R. Hawken, from Berkeley, California, was guest consultant for the clinic, discussing the characteristics of various library microforms and how these characteristics influence the selection of equipment. Mr. Hawken is former head of the Photoduplication Lab at the University of California Library, and for the past several years has been a consultant to the American Library Association's Library Technology Project and to various libraries and firms. Among his published works available on loan from the State Library are **Copying Methods Manual** (ALA, 1966), and a number of individual evaluation reports on readers and reader/printers contained in various issues of **Library Technology Reports.**

(Continued on Page 8)

Come To The Fair!

By INEZ HERRIG
Coordinator, Northwest Federation of Libraries

Many happenings in American life have changed or disappeared in our affluent, automated society in recent years. Specialization has tended to unite small interest groups so that clubs and societies of a general nature find themselves challenged to stay alive or are faced with dissolving. Even our various holiday observances such as the Fourth of July have become days when each one, family or group independently does what seems pleasing at the time.

One of the few remaining "folksy" events left is the fair, and this is one place where people of all types still meet in a holiday mood. Their minds are open to anything to catch their interest even though they might be there for a specific purpose. Anything interesting and attractive will catch their eyes.

We librarians are being challenged continually to go outside our library walls—meet people where they are—so what happier place can there be?

For a number of years we have had an exhibit at both our Junior Fair and regular county fair and we consider it a major feature of our public relations program. They usually come at a time when staffs are on vacations and when it's hot, sticky weather, but whatever inconvenience is met the results more than pay for the efforts. Our people take it for granted that we will have an exhibit and would feel we were deserting them if we didn't.

From the experience we have had the following suggestions might be useful—

—Plan a theme or a saying.

—In the exhibit use exciting books for all ages, and as many as room permits them to be displayed well.

—If possible staff the exhibit with someone who really likes people and will visit with those who show any inclination to do so, and just smile at the others. In a small fair it is not necessary to man it the entire time after the first year or two although it is always good.

—People are more attracted to things rather than just posters. This year we used the theme BE WISE—USE BOOKS and we had pine cone owls perched in plastic trees and shrubbery, covering the entire top shelf of the riser. Last year we had monkeys of all sizes dangling, sitting, etc. We used the theme DON'T MONKEY AROUND — READ! Another year we took the title from William Garland Rogers' book WISE MEN FISH HERE and used big rocks upon which sat figures

dressed in blue jeans, with fishing poles in their hands with real hooks on the lines, hanging over the top row of books. We have a supply of plastic shrubbery from which we use what we need each year.

We hope we have engaged interest enough each year so that some might wonder a bit what we will have the next time.

So—in the spirit of Helen Taylor's COME TO THE FAIR songs we highly recommend joining in with our public—

"The sun is a'shining to welcome the day,
Heigh-ho, come to the fair!
The folk are all singing so merry and gay,
Heigh-ho, come to the fair!"

Library Microforms Clinic—(Continued)

Mrs. Marjorie Brister, Acquisitions Librarian at the Montana State University Library, presented information on sources for acquisition of microforms in libraries. An annotated list of such sources, prepared by Mrs. Brister, is available on request from the State Library.

National Library Week

Montana's Committee for National Library Week, 1970, held its organization meeting at the University Center in Missoula on December 12, 1969. Under the chairmanship of Dean Robert Sullivan of the School of Law of the University of Montana, the committee will work through a number of statewide organizations to spur the use and improvement of libraries of all kinds.

The state Committee's primary task is to serve as a planning board and to stimulate participation in NLW through the activities of clubs, service organizations, communications media, and local committees throughout the state.

Because of the adoption late in 1969, and publication of Public Library Standards for Montana, by the State Library Commission, the Committee will have as one of its major thrusts for NLW 1970 the development of public acceptance and knowledge of these standards. At the December 12 meeting, the Committee also heard reports on the status of public, school, and academic libraries, and considered ways that citizen groups might assist librarians and administrators in reaching the state's goal of quality library service in all libraries.

David R. Hoffman, Deputy State Librarian, was named by MLA President Letitia Johnson as Montana's Executive Director for 1970.

Let's Talk About Books

By SIDNEY ARMSTRONG

"Reality Therapy — A New Approach to Psychiatry" by William Glasser, M.D., is an exciting and innovative book. Dr. Glasser's clear, concise and non-technical language makes his challenging new concepts easily understood.

Dr. Glasser, a practicing psychiatrist, has become convinced that Freudian psychoanalytic procedures are often ineffective. He has therefore devised a new system which is in many instances completely antithetical to that of the Freudians, who seem to have produced what one person calls "a generation of parent-haters."

Basically his method depends upon "a psychiatric version of the three 'R's', namely, reality, responsibility, and right-and-wrong".

All people with psychiatric problems, whether mild or severe, deny the reality of the world around them and have an inability to fulfill their needs. There are two basic psychological needs, says Dr. Glasser, "the need to love and be loved and the need to feel we are worth

while to ourselves and to others. Helping patients fulfill these two needs is the basis of Reality Therapy."

The person working with a patient to fulfill these needs works in the present and toward the future, he becomes involved with the patient, he emphasizes the morality of behavior and helps the patient face reality. Dr. Glasser discusses ways in which his concepts can be used not only by psychiatrists, but by teachers, parents and others.

Because of his interest in the application of Reality Therapy in the school situation, Dr. Glasser has written another book devoted exclusively to his views on the educational process in the United States. It is called "Schools Without Failure" and it is a book whose concepts are even more revolutionary than those found in "Reality Therapy."

Dr. Glasser contends that the main reason children fail in school is not because of poverty or racial discrimination (though these too must be corrected) but because the schools themselves emphasize failure rather than success.

Our present educational system is teaching children through rote-learning and the memorization of irrelevancies. The primary goal is not involvement, relevance and creative thinking; instead it is an unquestioning acceptance of the "right" answer.

This occurs, says Dr. Glasser, because the schools operate on the "certainty principle", i.e., that there is a right and wrong answer for every question. There is no such thing as open-end discussion of questions to which there is no single "right" answer. The teacher gives the "right" answer and the student memorizes it and spews it back without question, for this is the way to good grades, the only measure of success.

The child who cannot do this fails early and continues to fail, in life as well as in school, for each successive failure simply reinforces his own self-image as a person who cannot succeed.

How can this system be changed? Dr. Glasser gives a number of concrete and detailed proposals. First of all we must emphasize the importance of thinking; "Not only must we teach children to question without fear and to inquire into topics they don't understand (and even that their teachers may not understand), we must also take the next important step of teaching children decision making and the ability to follow through on decisions."

The teacher himself must be a warm involved person who is able to help each child attain involvement, social responsibility and self-discipline.

Dr. Glasser feels that we must also abolish A-B-C-D-F grades because they are arbitrary, reward

memorization instead of thinking, label people failures and encourage cheating.

Dr. Glasser feels that the classroom meeting in which the teacher leads the class in a non-judgemental discussion of what is important and relevant to them is one of the best ways to teach the children how to think independently and creatively.

He devotes several chapters to the conduct of these meetings of which there are three types: the social-problem-solving meeting, the open-ended meeting, and the educational-diagnostic meeting.

Dr. Glasser is no ivory tower theorist; he has worked extensively with juvenile delinquents, with teachers and educators, and with school children themselves. His methods work, they produce children who can succeed in school and in life. How long can we afford to ignore his ideas?

Marian Place Honored

Marian T. Place, former Montana resident and children's librarian, has won the Gold Spur Award of the Western Writers of America for her book **Rifles and War Bonnets** (Ives Washburn) which was judged the best in the juvenile non-fiction category of books published in 1968. The coveted award was presented to Mrs. Place on Thursday evening, June 19, in Medford, Oregon, at a banquet which was one of the key events of the Western Writers of America's annual convention.

Rifles and War Bonnets deals with the contributions of Negro soldiers of the 10th cavalry who fought in the Great Plains in the years following the Civil War and helped to make possible the settlement of the western part of the continent. In addition to this signal recognition by the Western Writers of America, the book has been especially hailed by teachers and librarians seeking more materials on the history of the Negro in the United States.

Mrs. Place, who also writes under the name of Dale White, is the author of numerous books for children, many of which also have a western setting. These include **American Cattle Trails, East and West, Marcus and Narcissa Whitman, Pioneers of Oregon** and **The Yukon,** which was a junior Literary Guild selection. Her most recent book, **Brad's Flying Saucer,** written for pre-teens, was published by Washburn this spring.

Mrs. Place, a native of Minnesota, fell in love with the West on a vacation trip to Montana. Her husband, Howard, is a native Montanan, and the Places lived here for 25 years before going to Portland, Oregon, to make their home about seven years ago. Mrs. Place still keeps up her membership in the Montana Library Association.

Public Library Standards

A year-long project of preparation of public library standards for Montana was climaxed at the October 20, 1969, meeting of the State Library Commission, when the standards were officially adopted pursuant to R.C.M. 44-131 (8). This statute, not previously formally exercised, gives the Commission power to "act as a state board of professional standards and library examiners and develop standards for public libraries . . ."

The Montana Library Association's Library Development Committee at its January 6, 1969, meeting in Great Falls (see **Montana Libraries,** April 1969, page 6) began the project of writing standards. A draft version was circulated to all members of the Montana Library Association prior to the MLA meeting in Billings in May. Following an open meeting of the Committee at the MLA conference, the standards were further tested at trustee workshops held in June, at an invitational workshop for librarians in August, and at several meetings of library boards and library federations during the year.

The MLA Executive Board placed its official approval on the third draft of standards at a meeting on September 20, transmitting them to the State Library Commission with a recommendation for their adoption. The Commission took such action, and directed the State Librarian to have the standards published and distributed. In adopting the standards, the Commission officially expressed its appreciation to Mrs. Alma Jacobs, chairman, and to the members of the Library Development Committee for their work in preparation of the standards.

At the time this issue of **Montana Libraries** is being put together, the standards are in the hands of the printer. It is hoped that they can be ready for distribution prior to the end of the year. Many library activities during 1970 will focus attention on the standards.

The State Library expects to use these standards as a basis for developing a plan for state financial aid to local public libraries, for presentation to the Legislature in 1971. Copies of the standards are available on request.

Wash Your Hands And Go In

By STANLEY J. HEYWOOD
President, Eastern Montana College, Billings, Montana*

We have come here together today to dedicate a Public Library—the Public Library—our Public Library in the City of Billings, Montana. There are many things we can say about the individuals who made this day possible, and we thank them all. There are many things we can say about the beauty and the functionality of this building for its purposes and we thank the architects and contractors and program planners for these. There are many things we can say about what is housed here and its availability to the citizens of our community and we praise this offering and hope that it will increase. But there is only one real sense in which we dedicate this library building and in which we re-dedicate libraries, and this is, not by dedicating the buildings themselves, but by re-dedicating ourselves to the value of maintaining and using the thoughts of the ages as a means of protecting and enhancing the freedoms we prize.

We learn from the good and the bad. Not all the thoughts of the ages have been examples of the operations of free societies but the availability of writings from such diverse sources as John Stuart Mill and Adolf Hitler, Thomas Jefferson and Machiavelli, the epistles of St. Paul and the memoirs of Charles DeGaulle bear eloquent testimony to what must be under every brick and stone that supports a true library — the words and the spirit, "We trust the people."

When I was a boy in the city of Vancouver, Canada, I had three great privileges: I lived in a home where knowledge of language was considered important, I went to a school where the teachers considered the use of words in poetry and prose important; and I lived near a street car line—and the street car line stopped right in front of the public library.

That was the Old Public Library. They have a new one, too. The old one is a museum now. I'm not making any recommendation. Just stating a fact.

You are not familiar with the old No. 7 street car line but it was one of the longest in the city and it went from one end of the city down through the center of town, down past the library which was in the East End of Vancouver to the other end of the city. Street car tickets for children were 8 for 25¢ and so, for less than 7¢ one could go in both directions. I used the street

(Continued on Page 17)

*Address on the occasion of the Dedication of the Billings Public Library, Billings, Montana, May 25, 1969.

BILLINGS DEDICA

Billings dedicated beautiful new library quarters on Sunday, May 25, 1969. Pictures on these pages and the one following show space and function of the new facility.

ES NEW LIBRARY

(Continued)

car not only to get there but also to read going and coming. The library taught me a great deal.

One day I was on my way there when as I got down town I saw a great deal of smoke and so I got off to investigate. One of the great coastal steamer shipping piers that were so important in the thirties was on fire. I went over and helped pull hoses. I'm sure my help wasn't any more effective than the boys in Dylan Thomas' "A Child's Christmas in Wales" who threw snowballs into the fire and I didn't save the pier. Neither did the firemen. But I learned a lot from the library that day.

Lest you think that one of the reasons for going to the library was to get away from home I won't tell you any more of my library experiences. But then, of course, the library **is** a place to get away from home.

It is a place to get away from home not only for children and adolescents but for grown ups also. I refer, not only to getting away from the physical home which has its values, but also from the enclosed psychological home of compartmentalized ideas. We are told almost incessantly today that "we need to get away from irrelevance" but surely this concept is not a new one. The satisfaction of the human spirit for religious freedom, social freedom, economic freedom, freedom from ignorance of place or information—these spured the westward movement; the eastward movement; and now, the spin off is into interplanetary movement.

The dangers to our old institutions is that they become histories only and lose their abilities to enthuse, to generate new yearnings. When the library fails to do this it too will die, and as with our churches, our government, and our colleges which do not respond in this way, our society will perish also.

Books are not enough, alone, to engender this enthusiasm; although I would say that I do not believe that it is old fashioned or "not with it" to take the time that is necessary to curl up with a shapely book as well as with a moving picture on television or with a shapely blonde in a sports car. And you parents, I wonder how much you are reading to your children and your grandchildren and how often you are bringing them here.

Libraries are changing and must change. They will change more. Your librarians can discuss these changes in technical terms. Certainly there are new educational media and a library that is "with it" must include these. The days of looking things up in bound volumes only will end. Answers will pop up on an IBM screen after pushing the appropriate buttons. A print out of the material will be possible by pushing another button. As with

many of our homes today some of these eventually will be in private homes and will continue the private library concept that is so important to American life. Yet, they will be so expensive and require such maintenance that the central location or the library will continue to support the service to those who cannot afford or choose not to expend for this purpose.

Libraries too must communicate what they have to offer. It is not enough for a library any more than any other business to say, "We are here! Take us or leave us!" The library must move out to the people. As Marshall McLuhan puts it and I believe quite profoundly, "Just as there used to be circulating libraries (meaning circulating books), so today there are circulating cities."

Libraries have changed. In the library I went to I had to get special permission to use the high school section when I was in Junior High and elementry school. It wasn't hard to get this special permission but then I wonder at those who didn't ask, or didn't have a parent who suggested that they ask. Simetimes today I find that it is the parents who ask the younger generation what some words mean or even what some books are about. And this is as it should be.

Libraries have changed. No library is in existence in isolation. This Public Library is one library but part of a great library system, that includes, yes, the libraries of Rocky Mountain College, Eastern Montana College, of the Billings Public Schools, of your own homes, but also all of the libraries throughout the state and nation. There is hardly a volume that in one way or another cannot be brought to the purview of someone who really needs it whether he can afford to purchase it or not.

Librarians too have changed. I don't know a great deal about the personal qualities of the librarians at the Billings Public Library so I can generalize ferociously, but I do know that the librarians I come into contact with everywhere do not conform to Herman Melville's description of the Sub-Sub librarian:

> Thou belongest to that hopeless sallow tribe which no wine of this world will ever warm; and for whom even Pale Sherry would be too rosy strong; but with whom one sometimes loves to sit, and feel poor-devilish too; and grow convivial upon tears; and say to them bluntly, with full eyes and empty glasses, and in not altogether unpleasant sadness— Give it up, Sub-Subs! For by how much the more pains ye take to please the world, by so much the more shall ye forever go thankless.

Librarians are well informed, human, and helpful. They may even take Pale Sherry by now, for all I know.

But back to the change in libraries. In the front of each book we used to take out of the Children and High School section of

the Vancouver Public Library, was a statement saying "Please wash your hands before using this book" and Mrs. Ladler, who was the Children's Librarian for many, many years, used to tell the true story of how a very dirty boy had come into the library one day to use the books. You will recall that I said the library was in the east end of the city which was a very good thing just as it is a good thing that this library is located downtown. She said, "Oh, you can't read my nice clean books with dirty hands like that." And she took him into the washroom and cleaned him up. (I suppose these days she may have been violating someone's civil liberties so I am not suggesting this to our Librarian.) The next day he brought in two of his friends and took them up to Mrs. Ladler and said, "These guys would like to get washed, too." And she washed them, too, and I'm sure hundreds of others in the years she was a Mother as well as a Librarian to thousands upon thousands of young people. This is a small story, and there are no doubt many more dramatic ones that can be told by librarians across the country but this one stuck in my memory because I see the action as being more than just concerned with adhering to some moral stricture that cleanliness is next to Godliness but rather that one prepares himself to use a public library. One doesn't need good clothes to enter. No one is refused. But the library has a purpose. To provide an opportunity for the person who comes in to leave as a better person.

And lest you think that I necessarily mean something very erudite by this, I do not. The library must mean very different things to each person who uses it. The little boys whose hands were washed may have learned nothing from the books they took home that day, but they learned that someone cared about the books and about them. The fact that the boy brought his pals showed that he had been touched to care himself. It may be a joke or a cartoon or a beautiful picture or a new thought or a fact confirmed or denied; it may be an assignment completed or started; it may be a place to while away some time between jobs or between planes—and I think these days that a good place for a branch library would be in airports across the country—or it may be a place as Merrill Moore said "to survey each other . . . more with nervous desire or anxious dread"—or it may be that at last you feel you have "liberty and endless time to lead The Libraries of Heaven."

This is the Public Library. It speaks for itself. It has proven its contribution through the centuries. The building itself needs no glorification. "As with gladness men of old, did the guiding Star Behold," we need not only to examine the inside of this building but also the inside of our hearts. Let's wash our hands and go in.

VALIER PUB

Valier held the dedication of its new library on Sunday, April 27, 1969. Page and Werner, architects, are responsible for the unusual design. Pictured (left) is a metal sculpture of a sheaf of wheat by Parley Stokes and Glenn Stafford. Right (above) is Mrs. Margaret Holm, Librarian, with Mrs. Connie Lohse, Chairman of the Board and Mistress of Ceremonies for the dedication. Below, Mr. Ted Crawford displays the plaque which was presented to him in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the library program to Mrs. Ruth O. Longworth, State Librarian, who gave the dedicatory address.

LIC LIBRARY

Sheridan is the proud owner of a new library, dedicated on July 13, 1969. The building adjoins city hall offices. Mrs. David Birrer, Librarian, and Dr. H. N. Tragitt are pictured in the doorway. The group pictures were taken at a recent meeting of the Big Sky Federation.

MONTANA STUDENT LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

Left to right: Roger Alan Jones, President, Park High School, Clyde Park; Kenneth Thompson, Vice-President, Cascade High School; Ann Boyd, Secretary, Park High School, Clyde Park; Debra Ball, Treasurer, Sue Peterson, Historian, Cascade High School.

This picture was taken at the M.S.L.A. annual conference in Livingston which was attended by 200 members of library clubs located throughout the state. This group, interested in library activities, had as their special project this year the compilation of a directory of libraries for the State of Montana.

Joseph Shubert Conducts A Workshop

Forty-three persons participated in a workshop on public library standards in Billings, August 7-9, 1969. Sponsored by the State Library and offered to present and former students of the Loyola University Course, "Public Library Service", the workshop was conducted by Joseph F. Shubert, State Librarian of Ohio, who teaches the Loyola correspondence course.

The workshop was planned to secure understanding of the new Montana Public Library Standards (still in draft form at the time of the meeting), to examine ways in which these standards and programs relate to the objectives and services of the libraries in which workshop participants were employed, and to identify ways in which the Loyola course could be made more useful to students.

In addition to students in the course, the workshop had as participants the coordinators of the public library federations in Montana, representatives of the State Library, and Andy Fisher, Library Services Program Officer from the Denver regional program office of the U. S. Office of Education.

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Montana Libraries

MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS, 1968

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Supplement

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MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
OFFICERS 1967-1968

Mrs. Jean Davis	President
Mrs. Adelaine Midgett	Vice-President and President Elect
Miss Shirley Hake	Secretary
Mrs. Rita Nelson	Treasurer
Mrs. Clare Smith	A.L.A. Councilor
Mrs. Kay Griffith	PNLA Representative

DIVISION CHAIRMEN

Mrs. Peg Gadbow	School Library Division
Mr. Dale Madson	Trustees and Friends Division
Mrs. Josephine Self	Academic and Special Libraries

MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
OFFICERS 1968-1969

Mrs. Adelaine Midgett	President
Mrs. Letitia Johnson	Vice-President and President Elect
Mrs. Dorothy Brower	Secretary
Mrs. Rita Nelson	Treasurer
Mrs. Clare Smith	A.L.A. Councilor
Mrs. Kay Griffith	PNLA Representative

DIVISION CHAIRMEN

Mrs. Constance Lohse	School Library Division
Mr. Dale Madson	Trustees and Friends Division
Miss Alice McClain	Academic and Special Libraries

PROCEEDINGS

Montana Library Association

Great Falls Conference — May 3-4, 1968

Theme: "Broadening Horizons Through Reading"

Thursday, May 2, 1968

A social hour was held from 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. in the beautifully decorated conference room of the Great Falls Public Library. The staff of the Library served as hostesses at this gracious gathering which was attended by a large number of Association members.

Friday, May 3, 1968

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

9:00 A.M.

President Jean Davis called the first meeting at 9:00 a.m. and welcomed the membership. The Reverend Gordon A. Patterson, President, Great Falls Ministerial Association, gave the invocation and The Honorable John J. McLaughlin, Mayor of Great Falls, extended a warm welcome to the Association saying it was the most distinguished group to meet in Great Falls this year.

Mrs. Davis responded to the Mayor's welcome and introduced Bea Eigher, Exhibits Chairman, who presented Helen Anderson, Administrative Assistant, Great Falls Public Library. Mrs. Anderson introduced the exhibitors.

Mrs. Davis acknowledged the Association's gratitude to the Conference Committees and introduced the following chairmen: Mrs. Alma Jacobs, Conference Chairman; Mrs. Helen Anderson, Registration; Sister Patrice and Sister Angelica, Coffee Hours; Phyllis Williamson, Favors; Beatrice Eigher, Exhibits; Jan Knape, Publicity; Nydia Moore, Social Hour; John Breeden, Table Decorations; Arden Hill, Transportation; Mary Strickland, Hospitality.

Following a coffee break and viewing of the exhibits, Dr. Carl Kraenzel, Montana State University, gave an address entitled, "The Place of Public Services in Building Communities in Sparsely Populated Places." Dr. Kraenzel, a rural sociologist, discussed the problems of providing public services in sparsely populated areas. One of the reasons for the flow of people from rural areas to cities is because of the lack of services. The only way to implement these public services is through cooperation of people in these areas—both towns and counties. He cited the Sagebrush Federation as one of the first examples of providing a service through cooperation tc sparsely settled areas. Another example is the 17 counties of Eastern Montana cooperating in a regional mental health program.

Dr. Kraenzel said we must have rural renewal as well as urban renewal and federal funds should be available for this. Unless the public services are in the localities this income will not come to these areas. If the rural communities are to survive they must develop these services and pay adequate salaries for providing them. In order to carry on the planning for the many activities in health, education and welfare assigned to local communities, information is necessary and one of the things librarians can do is to provide this information and material.

Luncheon—12:00 noon

Mrs. Jean Davis presided and introduced those at the head table.

1:30 P.M.—JOINT MEETING

The Library Development Committee, the Legislative Committee, the Publicity Report Committee and the National Library Week Committee held a joint meeting at the Great Falls Public Library on the subject of total library development in Montana with Mrs. Alma Jacobs presiding. First on the program were the Coordinators of Federations and the first to report was Shirley Hake, Librarian, Billings Public Library.

Miss Hake recounted the recent progress of the Billings Public Library with generous increases in both the budget and staff. Last fall a demonstration in Yellowstone County was started with bookmobile service throughout the county and neighborhood service in Billings and a cooperative program began with the Laurel Public Library. At the present time petitioning is being done in Yellowstone County for county service. There have been inquiries from surrounding counties for service and the plan is eventually to serve these counties.

Mrs. Inez Herrig, Librarian from Lincoln County Free Library, Libby, and Coordinator of the Northwest Federation, reported next. Mrs. Herrig contrasted the dissension of five years ago among the libraries in Flathead County with the cooperation which now exists. She said a bookmobile is an exciting thing and people will come to it when they won't come to the library. She continued that it doesn't matter which library owns the book, it's who gets to read it. The federation hopes to interest a few more counties in the service. Mrs. Herrig also mentioned the efforts in her area for cooperation between the school and public librarians and this has resulted in two or three meetings each year to explore avenues of cooperation.

Mrs. Clare Smith, Librarian, Miles City Public Library and Coordinator of the Sagebrush Federation, commented that the Miles City Library started out as a city library and pioneered one of the first county contracts for service to the county. With the urging of the "hypodermic needle" county commissioners in the surrounding counties were visited and agreed to a two-year demonstration and at the end of that time four counties agreed to support the service on a local level. This past year Rosebud County requested admission to the Federation and has had a one-year demonstration period.

Mrs. Kathy Makich, Librarian, Glasgow City-County Library, reviewed the situation of three years ago in Glasgow. The library was in a dingy building with a drab collection. Now it is in a new building with a weeded collection and a budget which has been doubled. The cooperation is excellent with the library receiving funds from both city and county. The book budget has increased from $5,000 to $15,000. Mrs. Makich said that people in Northeast Montana are excited by the idea of bookmobile service.

Mrs. Mabel Brewer, Librarian, Flathead County Library, said that there had been the longest history of discussion in Kalispell before any action came about, but as of July 1, 1967, the city and county libraries became one. They are now in the process of remodeling the old post office building for the library and it was the prospect of new quarters that sparked the consolidation of the libraries. Mrs. Brewer continued that they have heard from far ends of the county for the first time in years and that bookmobiles create the demand for library service. They have extended service from the Flathead County library to the Veterans Home in Columbia Falls. Mrs. Brewer ended by saying they hoped to be in their new quarters by fall.

Roger Spillers, Librarian, Helena Public Library and Coordinator of the Big Sky Federation, reported that service first began in July,

1965, in Beaverhead and Madison counties and in 1966 in Jefferson County. Meetings have been held to prepare the way for local support and although the county commissioners are dragging their feet a little, there is hope that they will provide it. Mr. Spillers mentioned that library service is more than just dispensing books and includes such things as story hours and public relations and the federation stresses this. The Sheridan Public Library will have a new addition to the building and service soon will start to three custodial institutions in this area. The collections of the Montana State Library and the Helena Public Library will be used and the institutions will be visited by the bookmobile. There is interest in the federation in Granite and Broadwater counties and the hope is that the future climate will be favorable for demonstrating in these areas.

Mrs. Alma Jacobs concluded the coordinators reports saying that there has been a great increase in interest in their services and circulation has about doubled since the new library opened. There are plans to approach Teton and Chouteau counties about extending service to them. The bookmobile presently has to drive through Teton County to serve Pondera County. The residents in these counties are interested. Mrs. Jacobs also reported that Valier is planning a new library building.

The next part of the program was comprised of reports from academic and school libraries and a briefing on a current study being conducted in Missoula.

The principal note of library development on the academic level is that college librarians are beginning to talk more to each other, Earle Thompson, Dean of Library Service, University of Montana, told the group. This move has been generated by the Joint Faculty Council who has proposed exploring the possibilities of more cooperation among college libraries. Dean Thompson noted that larger libraries have an obligation to provide service to the "have not" libraries and that they are now finding themselves in a position to serve the communities.

James Marvin, Director of the Topeka Public Library, Topeka, Kansas, pointed out that the purpose of Title III, which is now funded, is to develop networks of cooperation among libraries which gives us a chance to "put our money where our mouths are." Mr. Marvin noted that his current study in Missoula to explore the possibilities of cooperation among all types of libraries has demonstrated that cooperation is difficult, but not impossible.

Larry Hodges, Instructor in Library Science, University of Montana, discussed library education, outlining two upcoming programs under Title II of the Higher Education Act. The University of Montana and the State Library will be conducting four trustee workshops on June 8, 11, 13 and 15. The workshops, which will include trustees, county commissioners, librarians and friends of the library, will examine the duties and responsibilities of these to make effective library service available. The second program is to be a summer institute for librarians at the University of Montana with sections devoted to Young Adults Literature, Reference Service and Library Development.

The first thing he looks at when he is visiting schools is the teaching staff and secondly libraries, Alve Thomas, High School Supervisor, Department of Public Instruction, reported. Title II of E.S.E.A. is the major thing that has happened to improve school libraries, he said. Mr. Thomas quoted statistics that indicated only 11 schools in the state did not spend as much this year as last year on their libraries; five schools show fewer than the minimum number of volumes required and only 13 schools show library facilities that are inadequate.

The Publicity Committee Chairman, Mrs. Myrtle Cooper, introduced Jerry Madden, who is the Capitol Bureau Chief, Great Falls Tribune, who spoke on "Library Promotion Through News Media."

Mr. Madden commented that the most important thing in public relations is to make people aware that you are friendly. The next step is to reach beyond the regular patrons and coax people to come to the library and use what they have. Libraries must use news media to assure themselves of exposure to a large audience. For most this will mean courting their local editors. A library column is fine but librarians need news releases for their special events and a friendly relationship with their editors will help.

State Chairman, Mrs. Virginia Harlowe, summarized the 1968 National Library Week program. She reported on the new goals and recommendations of the State Committee which were aimed at interpreting and publicizing the three new titles in the Library Services and Construction Act. Publicity included the reproduction of newspaper mats of the Stan Lynde drawing in many of the State's newspapers and periodicals and pertinent articles appeared in numerous publications. One hundred thousand National Library Week bookmarks were distributed to public and school libraries and local committees arranged a variety of activities and programs for their communities.

"Legislative Needs" was the subject of Margaret Warden's report. The Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Montana Li-

brary Association stressed the necessity of good public relations with the legislature. The major need in the up-coming legislature is an adequate appropriation for the State Library to make it self-supporting. At the present time it is necessary to use some Title I funds for administrative costs, and the proposed budget will call for over $325,000 in state funds annually for the next biennium. Matching funds will be needed for the new programs. There is also urgent need to get the message across to Congress how important the Library Services and Construction Act is and to maintain appropriations at least at current levels. Mrs. Warden emphasized the help that will be needed from the Montana Library Association. She is presently organizing the Legislative Committee which now numbers 154 members.

David Hoffman, Assistant Director, International Relations Office, American Library Association, ended the program with a summary of the reports. He said it was the first time he had seen all librarians get together and talk about all the needs of the state. In summing up the major points made, he found Shirley Hake emphasized the fact that larger libraries must recognize their responsibility; Inez Herrig found it is not who owns the books, but who gets to use them that is most important. Clare Smith described the pioneering of the Miles City Public Library in a county contract; Kathy Makich pointed up the need of building strength so you can build in turn upon this strength; Mabel Brewer stressed the need for patience in achieving one's goals; Roger Spillers discussed the need for special programs; Alma Jacobs reported that with their new library circulation had doubled.

Earle Thompson found university libraries were now in a position to take advantage of the new technology which exists on their campuses; James Marvin sees the present opportunity to develop networks of libraries; Larry Hodges points out the cooperative effort with the State Library in educational ways; Alve Thomas underlined the requirements for spending money for books in Title II of E.S.E.A.; Jerry Madden's main point was that public institutions have to have a reason to exist and they should talk about this reason; Virginia Harlowe reported that the National Library Week State Committee sets its goals —you have to know where you are going; Margaret Warden personified the importance of conviction.

1:30 P.M.—JOINT MEETING

The Montana Authors' Committee and the Local History Sources Committee held a joint meeting at the Rainbow Hotel. A workshop on location, selection and preservation of historical material was given by Minnie Paugh, Reference Librarian, Montana State University.

Introduced by Adelaine Midgett, Chairman of the Authors' Committee, Minnie Paugh began by saying, "Montana has an extremely interesting history to preserve . . . and . . . never . . . enough money available . . . to search the state for materials." As a consequence, said Miss Paugh, our Montanaiana has gone to Yale, Harvard, and McGill Universities and to various California institutions.

Even Gene Gressley at the University of Wyoming can afford more Montana collecting than Montana institutions can. And the Whitney Museum at Cody, under Harold McCracken, has the funds to build up a wonderful exhibit of Charley Russell and Olaf Seltzer paintings, paintings which were painted here and not there.

Fortunately, in 1962, Lesley Heathcote, Librarian at Montana State University at Bozeman, obtained a small grant from the Hill Family Foundation. The grant was used for travel and for duplicating historical material as it was found. A condition of the grant was that Montana State share its material with neighboring historical collections.

So successful was that first collecting venture that Dr. Merrill Burlingame was given another Hill grant to visit and copy from the great western collections in the East. What is now needed, according to Miss Paugh, is a similar expedition to California.

A further Hill Foundation grant made possible the microfilming of the Yellowstone National Park Archives. This is the only Park archive in the U. S. which is intact.

Because Minnie Paugh has been since 1963 collecting Montana history, she could show samples of valuable items she has found about Montana education. One was the diary of Sarah Raymond Herndon, the first public school teacher in Virginia City. Other examples were: the diary of Lucia Darling, who taught the first school at Bannack; a book of reminiscences by May Trumper, long-time Superintendent of Public Instruction; and the reminiscences of Laura Brown Zook, teacher to the Cheyenne Indians about 1900 and Custer County Superintendent of Schools.

Miss Paugh passed around examples of photo-copied historical items taken from newspapers and from brochures, some of which had been bound for circulation.

Members of the audience entered into the discussion with questions and comments.

Mary Dempsey of the Montana Historical Society appealed for the loan of early city directories, and for historical editions of state newspapers.

3:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.—Tours

Tour No. 1—Great Falls High School Library and Russell Gallery.

Tour No. 2—Loy Elementary School Library and Giant Springs.

6:30 to 9:00 P.M.—Dinner—Rainbow Room, Rainbow Hotel

Mrs. Virginia Harlowe presided and introduced those seated at the head table. Harriet Miller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was presented with a special award for distinguished library service by Mrs. Elizabeth Little and Mrs. Velma Pemberton.

Simeon Oliver, author and musician, Spokane, Washington, presented a talk entitled, "My Country, My People."

Saturday, May 4, 1968

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

9:00 A.M.

Adelaine Midgett, Vice-President and President Elect, presided.

Reports of the affiliated associations of the American Library Association were presented.

Mrs. Clare Smith, American Library Association Councilor, served as moderator and reported first on the A.L.A. Council. She discussed the organization of the Council which is composed of a councilor from each state or region numbering 56 and 96 councilors at large. Twenty-four are elected each year. All A.L.A. officers are members of the Council during their term of office.

She then introduced Alma Jacobs, who is a member of the Executive Council. Mrs. Jacobs described the Executive Council saying it is elected by members of the Council. The term of members of the Executive Board is four years and they meet four times a year. A.L.A. is complex in organization and structure with divisions which emphasize the various professional interests. Mrs. Jacobs urged M.L.A. members to familiarize themselves with A.L.A., which is only as strong as its membership, and to join the organization.

Mrs. Ruth Longworth, member of the Association of State Libraries, reported next. She mentioned the excellent programs that the state association has had as a result of help from A.L.A. The state librari-

ans met at Bal Harbour at Mid-Winter to discuss the relationship of chapters to A.L.A. and the possibility of orientation programs for new officers of state associations was explored. It was the concensus of the group that it would be good if members of A.L.A. could conduct short workshops for new officers.

Mrs. Letitia Johnson discussed the American Association of School Libraries. She reported that the new standards for schools, called **New School Media Standards,** will be ready this fall. The progress in this state in the last eight years must be attributed to the A.L.A. school library standards and the new standards complement and augment the Standards of 1960 and recognize the changes that have taken place. Montana has received some aid each year for development of the school library program and if this is to continue there is a need to propose even more appealing programs. Instruction in the use of libraries was studied by committees at mid-winter and the A.A.S.L. International Relations Committee is working with an international committee discussing needs.

Mrs. Margaret Warden, Legislative Chairman, American Library Trustees Association, discussed her committee which has 16 members. There are trustee coordinators in seven regions who are responsible for a network of lay people to contact legislators. Mrs. Warden then mentioned the proposed copyright act which needs revisions to protect librarians and the proposed cuts in the Library Services and Construction Act. Mrs. Warden pointed out that the **Washington Newsletter,** which is a valuable source of information on legislation, is available on a subscription basis for $5.00 a year.

Last to report was Mrs. Velma Pemberton, Regional Representative, American Library Trustees Association and National Library Week Chairman for A.L.T.A. She said the A.L.T.A. National Library Week project had been delayed this year. The Regional Directors are presently working on TOAST project which will involve regional workshops for trustees.

The Pacific Northwest Library Association representative, Kay Griffith, presented a report on this Association. She gave a brief history of the organization which has eight divisions and urged M.L.A. members to join. Members receive a subscription to the P.N.L.A. Quarterly. Mrs. Griffith attends the Executive Board meetings and reports to them on activities of the M.L.A. and in turn reports the activities of P.N.L.A. to the state association. Mrs. Griffith summarized the 1967 conference at Coeur d'Alene where the complaint was voiced that school librarians were not contacted about joining P.N.L.A. The Asso-

ciation hopes to hire a retired librarian who will contact all new potential members. The 1968 Conference will be held in Vancouver, B. C., where Lesley Heathcote is to receive an honorary life membership.

Mrs. Jean Davis, Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center representative, next discussed the Center. Through P.N.B.C. we have interlibrary cooperation, interlibrary loan, and help with difficult reference questions. This Center opens the doors of any large library in the nation and almost the world to any small library in Montana. This service is worthless if not used and librarians should stimulate their communities to intellectual activity. There has been some criticism of P.N.B.C. for not making use of technological advances, and $20,000 has been budgeted to hire an Executive Director to reexamine the Center. An Executive Director has not yet been found but a committee has been appointed with authority to hire the next good applicant. Mrs. Davis thinks there will be a recommendation that P.N.B.C. be the nerve center of a network system.

Mrs. Longworth added to this report that Montana has a communications network system through the telephone. She said that little was recommended now by P.N.B.C. until they know more about what is coming from the Library of Congress but the emphasis is on compatibility.

Following a coffee break, Dr. Robert Dunbar, Coordinator of the International Cooperation Center, Montana State University, gave a speech entitled, "International Tensions." This is reprinted in the October, 1968, issue of MONTANA LIBRARIES.

12 Noon to 2:00 P.M.—AWARDS LUNCHEON—Rainbow Room, Rainbow Hotel

Mrs. Letitia Johnson, Vice-President elect, M.L.A., presided and introduced those seated at the head table. Mrs. Virginia Harlowe, Miles City Public Library, received the Citation for Trustee of the Year Award from Dale Madson, Chairman of the Trustees and Friends Division. The School Administrator of the Year Award was presented to William J. Hoppes, Superintendent of Schools, Inverness, by Mrs. Elizabeth Little. Dr. and Mrs. Robert Wynia, Great Falls, entertained with folk music.

Mrs. Beatrice Eigher presented door prizes.

2:00 P.M.

The following division meetings were held: Trustees and Friends Division and Public Librarians, Mr. Dale Madson, Chairman; School

Library Division, Mrs. Peg Gadbow, Chairman; Academic and Special Libraries Division, Mrs. Jo Self, Chairman. (Minutes of each meeting are included at the end of this report.)

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

4:00-5:00 P.M.

President Jean Davis presided with Earle Thompson acting as parliamentarian. Treasurer Rita Nelson announced there was nothing to add to her Treasurer's report and that since the Membership Committee report was submitted there was one additional member in M.L.A., making a total of 654. The three divisions reported on the election of new officers and this information is included in the minutes of their meetings.

The Resolutions Committee Chairman, Mabel Brewer, presented the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Montana Library Association has found this fifty-fifth Annual Conference stimulating and informative,

"Be it resolved that the Secretary of the Association be instructed to express our gratitude and appreciation to all those who contributed so generously to the success of the Conference."

Margaret Warden moved that the Montana Library Association go on record as approving the proposed amendments to the Copyright Law as approved by the American Library Association. This was seconded by Dale Madson and carried.

Clare Smith moved that the Montana Library Association continue to contribute $100 to the American Library Association Washington office. This was seconded and passed.

Mrs. Helen Ewing, Chairman of the Constitution Committee, moved the adoption of an amendment to create an intellectual freedom committee and that the guidelines for the formation of this be printed in the manual. This was seconded and passed.

Jean Davis read the President's report:

"A resume of the state's library progress for the year 1967-68 shows a steady, solid growth in all aspects of library services. There is no point in my rewording the progress report of public libraries

and the State Library since Ruth Longworth has summed it up ably when she reports as follows:

'Highlight of the year is certainly the successful bond issue in Billings for that huge structure and completion of the lovely Great Falls building. The Roosevelt County Library in Wolf Point was another project under Title II and this attractive building was dedicated on January 21, 1968. In process is a building program for Valier, and this year will be marked by the merger of libraries in Kalispell, the city and county system being combined into one library with remodeled quarters in the building which was earlier the Post Office. The small town of Sheridan has raised matching funds through donations for a library building; this will be the next project under Title II.

'Last year was a time of planning and a time, too, of the evaluation of our program for library development. Soon after the first of the year the publication, **A Time for Great Things,** was given wide distribution. Significant in this report is the summary of progress in the state under Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act. Montana's plans under the new titles are included and this has been a fruitful year in a start toward their implementation. Title III provided for Interlibrary Cooperation and as a first step toward a communications network the present area-wide state Wats line has been supplemented by an in-Wats line which makes it possible for all public libraries to call the State Library without added charge. Service has improved 100% by this means.

'Reports on the new library placed in the Prison are heartwarming. The use is tremendous and the residents are enthusiastic. Service continues to be supplied through individual requests and it would be hard to pinpoint special interests since they are as varied as those of all other patrons.

'As of this week a new library is being placed in the attractive new recreation building in the State Hospital at Warm Springs. We are sure that this will be equally welcome. All of the other institutions will make a start toward service through contract with a strong public library in each community where the institution exists.

'As of January 1st we became the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. A huge van driven by a pleasant, soft-spoken young man from Virginia, by name of Bobby, arrived laden with all the material that we needed to institute this wonderful program. Everyone participating agrees that the service is vastly improved by having it closer to the patron. To date we have 685 blind readers and 26 physically handicapped. We have mailed a grand

total of 7,429 records and 24 tapes as of April 15th and have registered 81 new patrons since January.

'Five counties will decide before July 1st on whether or not they will continue as members of a federation. Interest is high in several spots in the state in securing funds for new demonstrations of service. Institutes for trustees, for public and school librarians are scheduled. It would be difficult to say in which area our progress is most significant but progressing we are and in a most satisfactory manner.'

"On the college library scene Eastern Montana College is ready to open its beautiful $1,870,000 building, University of Montana plans for a $3,500,000 library have progressed, Montana State University is now occupying all of its extensive addition, the new library-administration building at Western Montana College was started last March, and Rocky Mountain College is planning library expansion.

"You are all aware of my conviction that in school library development lies the true indication of progress toward a better informed citizenry. A major step was taken this year when a competent library supervisor for the state was named. The successful in-service institutes conducted at key points around the state were continued. The program of the School Libraries Division for the convention was a dynamic one. Last Sunday I realized that the efforts on the part of school librarians are resulting in public awareness of the need for school library service. In the **Billings Gazette,** observing N.L.W., were two articles not, as they probably would have been in the past, on the college and public libraries, but on the elementary and junior high libraries. These articles dealt not with sentimental generalities about the joys of reading but with A.L.A. standards, with existing statistics and projected statistics. This is the kind of information that needs to be presented to the citizens of Montana. The need for good elementary school libraries is finally near the top of the list of educational priorities.

"Finally, the association itself is in a healthy state. Membership is up—not much but enough to be encouraging. Attendance at the convention has been good. Committees and divisions responded with creative plans for their meetings. The creation of the new Intellectual Freedom Committee, although we hope it will not be called upon often, is an indication of our readiness to assume responsible action in the communication of ideas and the defense of human dignity. Each of us can take pride in what has been accomplished and look ahead with optimism toward an increased role for libraries in developing a more enlightened America."

Dale Madson invited the Montana Library Association to meet in Billings next year.

The following incoming officers of the Montana Library Association were installed: Adelaine Midgett as President, Letitia Johnson as Vice-President and President Elect, Dorothy Brower as Secretary, Rita Nelson as Treasurer.

The meeting was adjourned.

6:30 P.M.—Banquet—Rainbow Room, Rainbow Hotel

Mrs. Alma Jacobs presided and introduced the head table. Miss Mary E. Moore accompanied by Miss Esther Hathaway entertained with vocal selections. The Great Falls author, Dan Cushman, gave a talk entitled, "A Writer Speaks."

DIVISION MEETINGS

TRUSTEES AND FRIENDS DIVISION MEETING

Dale Madson, Chairman of this Division, presided. Mr. Madson opened the meeting with some remarks on the responsibilities of the Division. It should support the State Library, work for effective legislation, know what state and federal help is available to libraries, know the state library laws under which we operate and libraries and library boards should not be afraid of losing autonomy when they enter federations or accept federal money. To implement these ideas a series of trustee workshops have been arranged which the members should attend. These will be held June 8th in Missoula, June 11th in Great Falls, June 13th in Glasgow and June 15th in Billings. Participants in the workshop will be Larry Hodges, Grace Stevenson, Richard Shannon, Gradiner Cromwell, Margaret Warden and Velma Pemberton. Invitations should be extended to boards of county commissioners, city councils, key friends from each area and legislative committee members.

Mr. Madson then presented Don Gibson, Glendive, who is Vice-President of the Friends and Trustees Division, Chairman of the Glendive Public Library Board, a member of the Dawson board of county commissioners and recipient of last year's Trustee of the Year Award.

The Chairman next introduced David Hoffman, who spoke on "The Library Trustee in the Legislative Process." This address is reprinted in the July, 1968, issue of MONTANA LIBRARIES.

Mrs. Margaret Warden followed with "1969 Is a Legislative Year." Mrs. Warden reported that the State Libarry will request over $325,000 in state funds for each year of the next biennium. Additional money is needed for matching funds for new programs. Also a small revision in the state library law for establishing libraries will be proposed. She is working on the organization of the Legislative Committee which now numbers 154 members. Mrs. Warden proposed that the candidates should be told about the budget request after the primary election and before they go to the legislature so that the initial shock will be over. When the legislative session begins all the legislators will be visited in Helena.

On the National level the A.L.T.A. Legislative Committee has been asked to contact people in Congress that they know to urge holding appropriations to at least current levels.

Mrs. Warden next discussed the copyright law which is presently being considered in Congress. The American Library Association has approved a resolution that unless amendments are made to the copyright bill, the American Library Association will oppose it. Under the proposed law the librarians would be responsible for the use of material reproduced by copying machine. Mrs. Warden suggested it would be good for members of the Division to write to their Congressmen saying that the copyright law in its present form would be detrimental to libraries in Montana.

Following Mrs. Warden's report, the various committees reported on library activity in their area:

Mrs. Warden told the group that after the third bond issue was passed in Great Falls and the new library completed and in operation everyone is now very much in favor of this.

Mrs. Longworth reported that the demonstration period in the Big Sky Federation is drawing to a close and the communities are working to influence the county commissioners to vote in favor of continuing support for this program.

Mr. James Marvin informed the meeting that in Missoula the community is investigating financing possibilities and that the county is willing to participate in this financing. A combined effort seems possble and the climate seems right.

Mrs. Clare Smith announced that Rosebud County had asked for service from the Sagebrush Federation last year and it seemed certain that when the demonstration period was over there would be favorable action to continue this.

Miss Shirley Hake reported that the Laurel Public Library had been weeded, refurnished, the budget increased, and that the Library Board was running the Library. She also reported that the bond issue for the new library in Billings had been passed by 1,200 votes and that hopefully the building would be occupied by February. Library service has been extended to Yellowstone County through a demonstration and petitions are presently being circulated for the establishment of a county library at the end of the demonstration period.

Mrs. Inez Herrig informed the group that Eureka had submitted an application for construction funds for a new library there.

Mrs. Dorothy Floerchinger reported that there is no new library yet in Conrad since they are building a new hospital but they hope to have one eventually. Valier is in the process of raising matching funds by subscription for a new library there.

The Division voted to approve the minutes of the previous meeting.

Mrs. Velma Pemberton, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, submitted the following slate of officers: Dale Madson, President; Don Gibson, Vice-President; Mrs. Bert Ward, Secretary. Mrs. Perl Coombs moved that nominations be closed and the slate was accepted. This was seconded and passed.

The meeting was adjourned.

MONTANA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS MEETING

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Peggy Gadbow. Fifty-one attended and new members attending their first state conference were introduced. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report, submitted by Lorna Kirkpatrick, showed that a $500 grant had been received from A.A.S.L. for school library development in Montana and paid to Peggy Sullivan, consultant for the four area workshops held in March. The balance on hand is $16.30.

The program included speakers on many school library concerns. Marie Mastorovich, library consultant for the State Department of Public Instruction, spoke on federal programs, E.S.E.A. and N.D.E.A., and their implications in Montana.

Larry Hodges, Chairman of the Professional Training and Standards Committee, discussed forthcoming school library standards and described library courses to be offered in the state this summer.

Standards and workshop developments were also discussed by Frances Wells, State Assembly Representative.

Helen Dresen urged organization of student librarian groups by district and suggested better ways for organizing student library conventions.

District meetings of student library groups were reported by Alice Brownell and Kathy Babcock. Future plans include workshops, displays and author programs.

Letitia Johnson, A.A.S.L. Region VII Director, reported action from the Executive Board meeting at A.L.A. Mid-Winter Conferences in Miami. She stated that A.A.S.L. has initiated many activities which will stimulate growth and assist school library programs in Montana. She urged each librarian to acquaint herself with the 1968 **Media Standards** and to alert school administrators and the community to this guide to strengthen and coordinate school library-audio visual programs. She encouraged the members to use the scholarships and training opportunities available under N.D.E.A. and the Higher Education Act. She explained the advantages of active membership in the national library organization and its divisions, and reminded the members to make full use of National Library Week fanfare in promoting their local school libraries. Mrs. Johnson, as Chairman of the School Library Development Project in Montana, recommended that the adoption of 1968 **Media Standards** (to supplement the A.L.A. 1960 school library standards and the 1965 audio visual standards) be our goal in 1968-69.

M.E.A. liason representatives, Mildred Valach, Constance Lohse, Lucille Brown, Edna Berg and Josephine Poitras, representing Marian Gebhart, reported on library sectional activities at their district M.E.A. conventions.

The nominating committee report listed:

Chairman—Constance Lohse

Vice-Chairman—John Breeden

Secretary—Beatrice Edmister

A move to cast a unanimous ballot carried, electing this slate of officers.

After urging all to support, talk and write about school libraries, the new Chairman adjourned the meeting.

ACADEMIC AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES DIVISION MEETING

The Academic and Special Libraries Division of the Montana Library Association met May 4, 1968, in the Montana Room of the Great

Falls Public Library. Minnie Paugh read the minutes of the Tri-State meeting held at Jackson, Wyoming, on May 6, 1967. It was moved, seconded and unanimously passed that the minutes be accepted as read.

Under old business, Postal Regulations concerning the sending of exchange periodical materials at the library rate was discussed. Mrs. Self reported that our Congressional delegation had cooperated and that a ruling has been received from the Office of the Postmaster General which permits the use of this rate for exchange materials.

The librarian in attendance from Ft. Harrison announced that under recent government regulations government libraries can make available to other libraries photostatic copies of medical materials, medical journals, and out-of-print publications. She said that she would need to know the possible use of this service in order to request government funds.

Sister Rose Irma asked if there would be a discussion on interlibrary loans. Mrs. Self mentioned the copies of the South Dakota plan which had been sent to all members of this division and asked for comments on the subject. Dean Thompson advocated Montana aims of spreading cooperation among all libraries through state networks. Mrs. Jean Davis declared interlibrary loans had to be first handled within the state by the University units because the Northwest Bibliographic Center could not handle all requests for interlibrary loan material. Dean Thompson mentioned the possibility of a Montana union catalog of college, university, and large public library collections, with distribution centers, supported by federal funds, to facilitate location, retrieval and a more even distribution of the load. The question of a new loan code was mentioned. Jean Davis cautioned against the adoption of TWX, or other networks, as long as Montana now has a telephone network among libraries which is working efficiently and reasonably. She stated that the present problem is whether or not to provide interlibrary loan service for undergraduate students, and said that the work loan of interlibrary loan personnel is already large enough without adding to it. Sister Rose Irma asked if there is a great need for undergraduate loans and if undergraduates cannot get what they need through their own libraries, their instructors or the public library. Minnie Paugh remarked that the average undergraduate request is made without awareness that the item won't be available to them the following day. The group concurred. Mrs. Reedy said that there were some undergraduate requests for serious students which should be filled. The group decided that that was a legitimate case for instructors to request the material.

Alice McClain said that a union catalog of holdings in Montana's libraries is needed before opening up interlibrary loans to undergraduate students. She pointed out the high cost of getting Xerox material. Dean Thompson stated that the units of the University system offer a parallel course and often do not want to have the material out of their own libraries. Many students in the new community colleges find inadequate libraries and over-use the interlibrary loan privilege through the public libraries. He and Miss McClain remarked that collections which must meet standards for the presentation of doctoral programs could be spread too thin by excessive requests for interlibrary loans. Mrs. Davis suggested that nothing be done for the present, and that Montana libraries wait for the new A.L.A. code on interlibrary loans before deciding on one of their own.

Mrs. Self suggested complete bibliographic information be given on requests for exchange material in order to facilitate location of items.

Mrs. Midgett suggested a panel of interlibrary loan librarians at the next meeting for a discussion on the code. She so moved, Mrs. Reedy seconded and the motion was carried.

Mrs. Davis nominated Alice McClain as Chairman of the group for the coming year. This was approved by acclamation.

Dr. Rizvi, a visiting instructor from Pakistan, was introduced as the speaker for the afternoon. He talked about the library situation in Pakistan, the organization, problems and processes of the different types of libraries in his country.

The meeting was adjourned.

EXHIBITORS AT THE MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETING

Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation ..... Douglas Crutcher, Roger Licini, Les Larson, John Yerby, Bill Sanford
Baker and Taylor Company ..... Bob Willis
Bro-Dart, Inc. ..... John Whanger
Caxton Printers, Ltd. ..... Jack C. Murray
College Place Bindery
Collier Macmillan Library Service: MSE Division, CM Division ..... Ken Bushnell, John C. Ferderer
Doubleday and Company, Inc. ..... Stewart E. Fitschen
EBSCO ..... Mrs. Juanita O'Neall
Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation Alma L. Potter (Mr.)

Field Enterprises ..... Donald Schraeder
Golden Press, Inc. ..... Jack C. Murray
Grolier Educational Corporation ..... O. Lloyd Gillespie
H. R. Huntting Company, Inc. ..... W. L. Petrie
Lord Book Representatives, Inc. ..... J. K. Snedden
McGraw-Hill Book Company ..... Leonard Sargent, S. M. Wharton
McCormick-Mathers ..... Richard McLeon, Robert S. Pedersen
Montana School Equipment Company ..... Bob Mace
New York Times
Parents' Magazine Press ..... Byno A. Thibert
Don R. Phillips, Inc. ..... Byno A. Thibert
Puget Sound News Company ..... Dan D. Oliver
Shaffner's University Bindery ..... Dean F. Shaffner
Victor Comptometer Corp. ..... Lawrence Rice

MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL REPORTS 1967-68

MONTANA STATE PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Following the enactment by 1967 Legislative Assembly of the Act creating a State Publications Distribution Center in the State Library, the M.L.A. continued this committee under the name Montana State Publications Committee, with somewhat general and unspecified duties. The Committee has, therefore, interpreted its duties as (1) to keep in touch with the progress of the State Publications Distribution Center, (2) to inform itself of activities, legislative or otherwise, relevant to Montana state documents, and (3) to make recommendations to the Association for legislative action and further investigation.

In pursuance of the first duty, the Committee can only offer the highest praise to the State Library staff for the prompt and efficient establishment of the State Publications Distribution plan. Shipments of documents to depository libraries began in January 1968 and continued regularly. The comprehensive coverage of documents distributed indicates good cooperation from state agencies in supplying their publications—a relation attained only with much patience, tact and continued prodding.

While it appears that some agencies interpret "state publications" in a restricted meaning and that some useful materials are probably excluded as "for internal use," it is well recognized that such conditions will tend to eliminate these commissions. For the valuable service performed by the State Publications Distribution Center, in establishing a centralized distribution system of our state documents, the Center and the State Library deserve the appreciation of the Montana Library Association and all librarians in the State.

The further task of the Center, the preparation of a list of all Montana state documents, will provide librarians, and research workers, another valuable service. A more frequent list, semi-annual or quarterly, would be appreciated when this becomes feasible.

Looking to the future, it would be desirable for the State Publications Distribution Center to act as a depository for back files of state publications, to supply future requests from libraries. The Committee recommends very limited holdings of back files.

During the current biennium, the Legislative Council is investigating state printing, the result of which will be presented to the 1969 Legislative Assembly. Of particular interest to libraries is the study of printing by state agencies.

The Legislative Council in a memorandum, "Reporting Requirements of State Agencies," prepared for the subcommittee making the investigation, enumerates the inconsistencies and inadequacies existing in reporting of state agencies: (1) forty-three agencies are not required to report by statute, (2) many disparities exist in statutes specifying frequency of report, to whom report is made, the date report is due and the period covered in report, and (3) statutes which require reports from state agencies and officials show—little uniformity in specifications for contents of reports, i.e., factual data to be included and recommendations for legislative action.

The memorandum suggests certain statutary changes to improve state reporting: (1) periodic reporting from all agencies and officials should probably be mandatory, (2) uniform due dates, reporting periods, and content requirements, and (3) uniform specifications that both Governor and Legislative Assembly receive reports.

The memorandum further suggests that all reports submitted to the Governor be published in one volume for presentation to Legislative Assembly. This would not preclude, but would not require, publication of reports in pamphlet form by state agencies for general distribution.

This Committee commends the changes that have been suggested by the Legislative Council to insure complete and uniform reporting of state government activities. The Committee is concerned, however, that the suggested dual reporting plan, one report for the legislators and another for general distribution, might threaten adequate distribution of state documents. There is danger that this dual reporting might result in even greater difficulties than now exist for libraries and research workers concerned with State documents.

As one way of guaranteeing comprehensive availability of state reports, the Committee suggests that a complete set of state reports for each reporting period be deposited in the State Publications Distribution Center for production of a microfilm edition. Positive copies of the filmed reports would be available from the Center. A microfilm edition would have value not only for current use but would insure preservation of state records.

The final report and recommendations of the Legislative Council on state printing should be studied by this Association with recommendations for appropriate action.

In the long-range planning for insuring adequate collections of Montana state documents, this Committee recommends investigation of ways and means for comprehensive microfilming of all Montana documents. The undertaking is immense, but each year adds to its urgency. This Committee urges a beginning.

Mary Dempsey, Ruth O. Longworth, Lucile Speer, Chairman.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

The following GUIDELINES FOR INSURING INTELLECTUAC FREEDOM IN MONTANA'S LIBRARIES, are submitted to the President with the recommendation that these guidelines be presented to the membership at the 1968 M.L.A. Conference for consideration as Association policy.

Composition

The Committee shall be composed of representatives of ALL TYPES OF LIBRARIES, TRUSTEES and FRIENDS groups. The Chairman is appointed by the M.L.A. President for a two-year term. The Chairman selects committee members. Committee members serve two-year rotating terms to provide overlap of experience. This group is directly concerned with the freedom of all members of a democratic society to read what they will in the course of making the social, educational, and political judgments on which that society is based. We feel that

books and libraries are the chief bastion against the pressures toward conformity which are in large part already overwhelming the motion picture, radio and television, and the press. Only in libraries can the interested student easily find record of the past, and only in libraries can the interested citizen hope to find all the relevant facts concerning current controversial issues. It is appropriate that librarians should deem their freedom, and that of their libraries, of the utmost importance to the continued existence of democracy.

Responsibilities

Investigate instances of censorship pressure on librarians.

Investigate instances of actions taken by librarians which indicate possible elements of censorship.

Support stands by librarians and/or interested citizens in opposition to community censorship efforts.

Report violations of the principles embodies in the accepted documents relating to intellectual freedom to the President of M.L.A.

Provide guidance in the development of book selection policies with libraries that need them.

Urge the adoption of firm, defined book selection policies including clearly defined procedures for handling complaints from citizens.

Disseminate information to librarians and interested citizens concerning the rights and responsibilities of librarians.

Develop and implement a long-term public relations program emphasizing the importance of the freedom to read and the protection of that right.

Inform the A.L.A. Intellectual Freedom Committee of pertinent state legislation and local actions pertaining to censorship.

Maintain an up-to-date information file for use of Committee members and other interested persons.

Submit to the M.L.A. Executive Board committee proposals and suggestions which would be pertinent to meeting the above responsibilities.

Procedures

Reports of actions conflicting with the principles of intellectual freedom may originate from local librarians, trustees, friends groups

or other responsible sources. Reports should include documented references to the alleged incident and persons involved.

Investigation: The Chairman of the Committee or his designee fully investigates the facts in each case. Promptness of committee action is essential to insure a significantly accurate recall of events. The following guidelines are suggested for the use of the investigating person:

Be calm, objective, courteous.

Indicate the nature of the complaint and the name of the complainant.

Use primary sources rather than hearsay.

Corroborate and cross-check facts if additional witnesses are available.

Take notes to insure accurate reporting of the case.

It is often best if a single person conducts the investigation.

When the investigation is complete, the Chairman of the Committee should call a meeting to determine the best course of action to be taken. If the Committee cannot be quickly mustered, the decision should be that of the Chairman and the investigator.

Action: Each case, being unique, prompts its own course of action. However, there are often basic patterns:

The exclusion or removal of materials. This is often due to ideas expressed, the point of view, language used, author's life and ideas, illustrations.

The labeling of materials. Labels are an attempt to prejudice the reader and/or guide specific use, specific audience (age, etc.) or require special permission to use.

The demand for purchase of specific materials. This serves to support the point of view of the pressure group.

The circulation of a list of "bad" books. This serves to establish a standard of taste and morality espoused by the pressure group. The indicated course of action by the Committee is dependent on who made the decision in the particular instance and the rationale used. A public librarian is answerable to trustees and a school librarian is answerable to the school administration and the school board. The following may be used as guidelines:

Ask for written charges, signed by the complainant.

Explain to the librarian, the board, the administration, etc., the implications of an act of censorship. Affirm the rights and responsibilities of the librarian, defending those rather than the book in question. Provide supportive materials—i.e., Library Bill of Rights, A.L.A. Freedom to Read Statement, etc.

Enlist the aid of the A.L.A. Intellectual Freedom Committee, M.L.A., etc.

Public Relations:

To forestall the difficulties for all concerned, the Committee should promote an awareness in librarians and others interested in libraries as well as all types of media the importance of the right to read.

Possible ways of doing this include:

An annual exhibit at the convention manned by informed persons to answer M.L.A. members' questions as they arise and to distribute helpful information.

Frequent reminders of the rights and responsibilities of librarians.

Possible coordinated programs with interested and allied groups such as Municipal League, P.T.A., County Commissioners, League of Women Voters, Chambers of Commerce, A.A.U.W., B. & P. W., etc.

Reports: Status reports regarding investigations and actions to be made promptly to the President of M.L.A. Instances of censorship, actions taken by the local committee, newspaper articles reporting, community pressures, legislative bills which might affect libraries and their free choice of materials—these should be reported to the A.L.A. Intellectual Freedom Committee.

Mechanism for Handling Complaints

1. Ask complainant to fill out form detailing his objections to material. (See sample form.)
2. Refer complainant's form to a responsible professional library staff member (or equivalent) or to staff-appointed committee for investigation and recommended action.
3. If material in question was acquired in accordance with Board's official policy and administration's formal selection procedure defer to these in ruling on complaints, rather than attempting to argue merits of single item or type of material.
4. Report incident to Chairman, M.L.A. Intellectual Freedom Committee for referral to A.L.A.

Marjorie F. Brister, Helen M. Ewing, Chairman.

Sample Form

CITIZEN'S REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF LIBRARY MATERIAL

Author Hardcover Paperback Other

Title

Publisher (if known)

Request initiated by

Telephone Address

City Zip Code

Complainant represents

himself

(name organization)

(identify other group)

(If objection is to material other than a book, change wording of the following questions so that they apply.)

1. To what in the book do you object? (Please be specific; cite pages.)

2. What do you feel might be the result of reading this book?

3. For what age group would you recommend this book?

4. Is there anything good about this book?

5. Did you read the entire book? What parts?

6. Are you aware of the judgment of this book by literary critics?

7. What do you believe is the theme of this book?

8. What would you like your library/school to do about this book?

do not assign/lend it to my child.

withdraw it from all readers/students as well as my child.

send it back to the staff selection official/English department office for re-evaluation.

9. In its place, what book of equal literary quality would you recommend that would convey as valuable a picture and perspective of the subject treated?

Signature of Complainant

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

We are already contacting former members of the Legislative Committee to serve on the new committee for the coming legislative term in January, 1969. Part of the success of the program is the great strength that former members of this committee have given to the program. Thank you for being so enthusiastic in saying, "Yes," for another term.

We need more money for libraries and we must get an increased appropriation from the State for this work. This will be the prime function of the Committee during the next session.

Currently a series of four workshops is planned for June in various parts of Montana. You can be sure the legislative program is going to be a part of this program.

As legislative liaison Chairman for the American Library Trustees Association, I attended the A.L.A. meeting in Florida in January and was privileged to attend the A.L.A. Legislative Committee meetings, especially those sessions dealing with the proposed copyright law and its effect on libraries. There are committee members in the 50 states working on the national level for better laws for libraries.

Margaret S. Warden (Mrs. R. S.), Chairman

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Library Development Committee is proud to announce the publication of the attractive brochure, "A Time for Great Things," as the major accomplishment for the past year. The brochure outlines the library development program for the state.

Planning money only was received for the new programs under Library Services and Construction Act funds, and those funds resulted in this publication which is now in the hands of the membership.

Implementation of the program has been delayed by late funding. However, excellent progress has been made to date.

Further planning in depth is scheduled for the Montana Library Association annual conference to be held in Great Falls in May.

One meeting of the full Library Development Committee was held at the State Library in Helena on June 9, 1967. Subsequently, the Core sub-committee met with the members of the Montana Library Commission in Helena at the State Library on September 25, 1967, to report on the June meeting, and to report on their individual studies.

Alma S. Jacobs, Chairman

MONTANA AUTHORS COMMITTEE

The Montana Authors Committee has continued the work of listing new publications by Montana authors. Eleven new folders containing names of Montana authors not already in the files have been added during the past year. Biographies already collected have been brought up-to-date where possible.

The Committee on Local History Sources and the Montana Authors Committee will hold a joint meeting at the M.L.A. Conference in May at Great Falls. Miss Minnie Paugh will conduct a workshop on techniques of preserving local history.

Mrs. Florina Vinal
Miss Minnie Paugh
Miss Mabel Brewer
Mrs. Adelaine Midgett, Chairman

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee of the Montana Library Association submits the following slate of officers for 1968-1969:

President:
Mrs. Adelaine Midgett, Assistant Catalog Librarian, University of Montana, Missoula.

Vice-President and President-elect:
Mrs. Letitia Johnson, Librarian, Sentinel High School, Missoula.

Secretary:
Mrs. Dorothy Brower, Librarian, Harlem Public Library, Harlem.

P.N.L.A. Representative:
Mrs. Kay Griffith, Acquisitions Assistant, University of Montana, Missoula.

Mrs. Frances Wells
Miss Alice McClain
Mrs. Mary Antnes, Chairman

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

The Publicity Committee mailed a letter in February to the public and school libraries urging them to prepare their scrapbooks for a display at the Montana Library Association meeting in Great Falls. The winning entry will receive a reward.

Natalie Sliepsevich
Irene Greenleaf
Myrtle Cooper, Chairman

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK--1968

National Library Week activity began last fall when State Chairman Mrs. H. E. Harlowe, Miles City, called an organizational meeting of the State Committee. This meeting was held October 19, 1967, in Billings and the Committee's first action was to adopt the goals. Added as an immediate goal this year was interpreting and publicizing the three new titles: Interlibrary Cooperation, Services to State Institutions, and Service to the Physically Handicapped. Specific recommendations of the Committee were: telephones in all public and school libraries; listings in telephone directories under "Library—Public" and "Library—School" and a publicity program which would inform all residents of the state who were eligible for Services to the Physically Handicapped about this service.

The Committee, recognizing the popularity and success of the Stan Lynde drawing of the little boy on the horse, decided to continue to use this as Montana's Motif for the Week. Stationery reproducing the drawing in four colors and with the national slogan, "Be All You Can Be—Read," was printed and the March Newsletter was reproduced on this. Newspaper mats of the drawing were mailed to all daily and weekly newspapers and to all the periodicals in the state. Articles concerning libraries, reading and the Week appeared in MONTANA WOMAN, The Jay Cee Publication, MONTANA PARENT TEACHER, MONTANA EDUCATION and in many newspapers.

The material designed by National Headquarters for the current year was very imaginative and quicker delivery from New York was promised. In view of this, the State Committee ordered 100,000 bookmarks which were distributed to public and school libraries. These were also mailed by banks and circulated by service organizations, businesses and churches. An especially attractive 3-D counter display was sent to each public library.

A sub-committee was appointed to select an outstanding librarian in Montana to be honored during National Library Week.

Local National Library Week Committees were formed throughout the state and arranged exciting activities and programs for their communities.

Participation in National Library Week in Montana has been enthusiastic and widespread for many years now. The attention that is focused on libraries and reading by our programs during this week has certainly been an important factor in moving us along the way to

achieving the great things for which we are all working.

Alene Cooper, Executive Director

ACADEMIC AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES DIVISION

The College and Research Librarians Division has lost a few of its people, gained a slightly larger number of members and voted itself a new name. Now we are the ACADEMIC AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES DIVISION of approximately 40 members.

The Tri-State meeting at Jackson, Wyoming, in May of 1967, afforded us the opportunity to hear Mr. Fred Shelley. Mr. Shelley represents the National Historical Publications Commission, which has been assigned the duty of making evaluations of original and resource materials in the field of American history with the intention of printing or preserving such materials for future use. He told of the acquisition of some of the more interesting publications, and the manner in which they are being preserved or recorded.

The business meeting of the Montana College and Research Libraries Division resulted in the adoption of the name change mentioned above. Mr. Douglas Mills reported the bibliography of Montana theses to be assembled for publication.

Representatives of two academic libraries reported difficulty in mailing packages of exchange journals at the special library rates. The Director of Administrative Services at Portland, Oregon, having jurisdiction over Post Offices in this area, had decreed that such exchange of duplicate serials did not come within the category of materials eligible for transportation at the library rate. It was recommended that librarians write the members of our Congressional delegation asking for a clarification of these regulations from the Postmaster General. Letters were sent to the Montana members of Congress and to members of the Senate and House Post Office Committees who represent states with whom we exchange duplicates. The immediate response from these gentlemen was most helpful and resulted in instructions from the Postmaster General's office to permit the use of library rate for these exchanges. (Since the increase in postal rates the library cost has risen proportionately.)

The terms of the Interlibrary Loan code have been questioned and a copy of the in-state code which is currently in use in South Dakota has been sent to members of the Academic and Special Libraries Division for study. It is planned to discuss this at the spring meeting.

We are pleased to report that one of our members, Miss Leslie Heathcote, has completed an index of the first 20 volumes of MONTANA LIBRARIES. It is a splendid addition to the professional work of the Association and will be used and appreciated by all.

Miss Lucile Speer, Documents Librarian, University of Montana, has achieved the right to add Emeritus to her title. We understand she is ready to start on new work in her special field of librarianship.

Jo Self, Chairman

MONTANA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Membership in the School Libraries Division of M.L.A. continues to spiral, with enrollment of school administrators up more than 30% over last year. Our Membership Chairman, Patricia Porro, received a nice assist from M.L.A. President Jean Davis and Treasurer Rita Nelson in urging all school librarians and their principals and superintendents to join.

Four library workshops conducted by the Department of Public Instruction in cooperation with the Montana Association of School Librarians and the Montana State Library were held in March. School administrators, board members, librarians, A-V specialists and teachers met in Billings, Wolf Point, Great Falls and Missoula with Peggy Sullivan, formerly the Director of the Knapp School Libraries Project. A $500.00 grant was awarded to M.A.S.L. from the A.A.S.L. Standards Implementation Committee helped to bring Miss Sullivan to our state as consultant for the regional sessions which were developed around the theme, "Effective Library Services." Letitia Johnson, Chairman for the Montana Library Development Project, reports that Montana has been recipient of a grant from A.A.S.L. for the implementation of A.L.A. Standards for School Library Programs every year since they were first published in 1960.

Montana school librarians continued to coordinate M.T.A.-M.A.S.L. activities through liaison representatives, Marian Gebhart, Edna Berg, Lucille Brown, Mildred Valach and Constance Lohse, who attended the Library Sectional meetings in each M.E.A. District to report on our Association activities and endeavors.

Chris Gower, able State President of the Montana Student Librarians from Rosary High School, Bozeman, will address the school librarians at our School Library Division meeting in May. The student librarians have established five regions for district organization and have active officers and going programs in three of those areas. Their 11th annual state meeting, with Rosary High School and the Montana

State University as hosts, attracted student assistants and library club members from all parts of the state.

The Professional Training and Standards Committee are considering the kinds of library programs now offered, the content of the courses, and the possibilities for improving library education for teachers-in-training in Montana. The programs in library education available in the state in the summer of 1968 will be reported by Chairman Lawrence Hodges, U. of M., and Committee members Helen Dresen, M.S.U.; Harold Davidson, Eastern Montana College, and Marie Mastorovich, State Department of Public Instruction, at the M.L.A. meetings in Great Falls. The Committee is pleased that the Department of Public Instruction in cooperation with the Department's Library and Audiovisual Committee is engaged in a consideration of needed revisions in library standards for Montana schools.

The Awards and Honors Committee, with Elizabeth Little as Chairman, encouraged school librarians to apply for the Encyclopedia Britannica awards and to enter their school administrator for the annual M.L.A. "Administrator of the Year" award. The school administrator chosen for outstanding support and contribution to the school library program will be honored at the Awards Luncheon in Great Falls, May 4. This year a special M.L.A. award for "Distinguished Library Service" will be presented to a recipient who has given meritorious support to libraries of all kinds in Montana.

School librarians and administrators were encouraged to capitalize on the attention focused on their libraries by state and national publicity during National Library Week. Reports of the exciting activities in all schools will be made at the School Library Division meeting and submitted to Alene Cooper, Executive Director, for the cumulative N.L.W. state report. Chairman Patricia Stevens, Public Relations Committee, will report at the conference on favorable publicity and recognition received this year through news media.

Peggy Gadbow, Chairman

TRUSTEES AND FRIENDS DIVISION

The Trustees and Friends Division, Montana Library Association, began the past year with a meeting held in conjunction with the Idaho-Montana-Wyoming Library Associations joint convention in Jackson, Wyoming. The meeting was well attended and, aside from formal reports, consisted of a spirited discussion of several current problems. An excellent resume' was printed in MONTANA LIBRARIES, July, 1967.

During the year Montana Trustees and Friends were active in promoting libraries and associated causes. Many trustees made contributions to the Montana State Library's A TIME FOR GREAT THINGS which should be required reading for all Trustees and Friends. In it are Montana's goals for library service, and a reprint of the Library Services and Construction Act, a law with even some literary merit as it is not at all hard to read.

Mrs. Virginia B. Harlowe served as Chairman of the National Library Week Committee and set up the organizational meeting in Billings on October 19, 1967. The fruits of that meeting and her other efforts were realized during the week of April 21-27, 1968.

Velma Pemberton continues as Montana's A.L.T.A. member with her usual effectiveness.

Commissioners acting as trustees in Rosebud County voted to begin implementation of Montana's federation plan by requesting a year's demonstration of service from the Sagebrush Federation headquartered in Miles City.

Trustees and commissioners in Beaverhead, Madison and Jefferson Counties are examining the demonstration service of the Big Sky Federation headquartered in Helena.

Great Falls trustees had the most rewarding experience a board can have during this past year—dedication of a new library. Congratulations to them for a job well done.

The Billings board got the year off to a questionable start with a protracted dispute over who would be appointed as a result of the new state requirement for membership passed by the 1967 legislature. This was finally resolved the right (i.e., the board's) way, and plans for the new Billings Library have occupied their attention since.

Plans for trustee workshops in Missoula, Billings, Great Falls and Glasgow are currently being formulated. Velma Pemberton, Margaret Warden and I will participate. Plan to attend; it will be worthwhile.

1968's M.L.A. meeting, Trustees and Friends Division, is in Great Falls, Saturday, May 4th, 1968. Come and see the new Great Falls Library. We meet in their auditorium.

Dale Madson, Chairman

AWARDS AND HONORS COMMITTEE—TRUSTEES

The Awards and Honors Committee of the Montana State Library Association has received three nominees for the Trustee of the Year Award.

The entries have been judged, and the winning candidate will be announced at the conference in Great Falls.

Mrs. Florena Vinal, Chairman.

AWARDS AND HONORS COMMITTEE—SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

The Montana Association of School Librarians recognizes annually a school administrator who merits recognition for outstanding support and contribution to the school library program. All Montana school librarians were notified by letter and asked to present nominations for the award. Qualifications, criteria and guidelines were included. The name of the 1968 award winner will be announced at the M.L.A. Conference in Great Falls in May.

Mary Harstad
Lawrence Hodges
Elizabeth Little, Chairman

A.L.A. COUNCILOR REPORT

While the "Hippies" were having their "Love-In" in San Francisco from June 25 to July 1, the librarians were having their "Learn-In." The theme of the 86th Annual Conference was "Crisis in Library Manpower—Myth and Reality."

From a "National Inventory of Library Needs, 1965," it was found that the national shortage of trained librarians was around 100,000. Manpower, in a word, has become the library world's No. 1 problem. To this end, Mary V. Gaver, A.L.A. President, introduced a special presidential program which included four important phases of the manpower crisis: recruitment, instruction in the use of libraries, library education and manpower.

Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, Special Assistant to Secretary of Economic Affairs, the kickoff speaker, emphasized that librarians must utilize personnel, places and techniques that could be real innovations in the library profession. To further emphasize the theme, a panel film discussion presentation discussed innovations in training and new methods of utilizing personnel. The panelists were Clifton Fadiman, moderator; Mrs. Mildred Johnson, assistant dean graduate school, Rutgers University; Richard Darling, director, Montgomery County, Maryland; Mrs. Frances Johnson, University of North Carolina, and John C. Frantz, director, Brooklyn Public Library. This film was of particular interest for many Montanans had had previous personal associations with three of the panel at workshops and our annual conferences.

In carrying out the President's program, we participated in small discussion groups for the following topics: 1. Selection and education of library personnel. Should library education be aimed at the graduate level only? Should it be the same for all types of libraries? 2. Utilization of personnel. Can jobs in libraries be redesigned and reorganized so that fewer professional qualified people would be required? Can we use other kinds of personnel? 3. How can we overcome resistance to social, institutional and technological change effecting the role of libraries?

I participated in several divisional meetings. Marguerita Edwards charmed her listeners with her experiences with the "City Kid and the Library." Dr. William Glasser, a Los Angeles psychiatrist, author of "Reality Therapy," in speaking to "Institutional Librarians "suggested that treatment should not be for what caused mental illness but to assist the patient to function in a better way now with reading being an important part of this therapy.

Again A.L.A. had to decide whether to move from Chicago's crowded quarters to Washington, D. C. After much confusing parliamentary procedures given by a confused parliamentarian, it was decided to put it to a mail vote of the membership. I noted where Montanans voted along with others as overwhelming against the move.

In a conference as large as A.L.A.'s, the time element is a handicap and one has to pick and choose from a host of sectional meetings. In San Francisco, it was more of a bustle to get from the general meetings at the Civic Auditorium to the meetings in various distant places. Buses and cabs were the order of the day. In my scurrying to and from, I hailed other Montanans, Jean Davis, Ruth Longworth, Alma Jacobs, Alene Cooper, Terry Clay, Natalie Sliepsecich, Velma Pemberton, to mention a few.

I was pleased to be your representative and wish more of you could become familiar with the structure of A.L.A. It is necessarily unwieldy at times but the stature of its membership adds to a higher regard for its accomplishments. I do thank you for sending me.

Clare M. Smith, Councilor.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY

The new programs under the Library Services and Construction Act have increased activities at the State Library to a gratifying degree.

The state law which makes the State Library the Center for the distribution of state documents is now in effect and working out quite well. The departments of government are cooperating in a very satisfactory manner and routines are now well established for the distribution.

Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act provides funds for establishing and maintaining cooperative networks of libraries. Montana's plan provides for strengthening the services of all libraries by speeding up interlibrary loans and opening up the existing strong reference collections for general use. In operation is an inward and outward W.A.T.S. telephone at the State Library. Service has been vastly improved through this device. In process is a pilot study in the Missoula area to determine specific methods of cooperation between all types of libraries. Planned are workshops to be shared by librarians of all types of libraries to learn ways of working together for better service.

Title IV-A, Service to State Institutions, is the process of implementation. Where a strong library exists in a city where one of the institutions is located, service will be extended from that library to the residents of the institution. Costs will be underwritten by L.S.C.A. funds. Three institutions—the prison, the hospitals at Warm Springs and at Galen—are being served direct from the State Library. This is a most welcome service, now only at its beginning but one that will fill a big need for this special segment of our population.

Big event of the year is the establishment of service to the blind and physically handicapped with the State Library as the regional center. The staff has been extremely busy, setting up the program and developing speedy service to these many residents who are so dependent upon the Talking Books for their reading pleasure. The new law broadens the public who can use these recordings to include the visually and physically handicapped.

Three demonstrations are currently in effect with July, 1968, as their date of termination: Billings is demonstrating in Yellowstone County; Miles City in Rosebud County and the Helena Public Library in Jefferson, Madison and Beaverhead. Hope is high that all five counties will provide local funds for continued service on a self-supporting basis.

In process is the the preparation of the Biennial Report for the forthcoming Legislative Assembly. Statistics will be included in that issue and will supplement this report.

P.N.L.A. REPRESENTATIVE

The 57th P.N.L.A. Conference was held at the North Shore Motor Hotel in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, August 23-25, 1967, with Miss Alice McClain, Montana State University Library, presiding.

The theme of the conference was "Working Together." Featured speakers at the conference were: Mrs. Blanch Oliveri, Assistant Director for Program Coordination Services, National Agricultural Library; Phoebe F. Hayes, Director of the Bibliographical Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver; Benjamin A. Custer, Editor, Dewey Decimal Classification, Library of Congress; Simeon Oliver, Washington author; Eli Oboler, Idaho State University Librarian; Miss Phyllis Baxendale, Manager, Text Processing and Library Management Research Laboratory, I.B.M., San Jose, California.

Eli Oboler resigned as editor of the P.N.L.A. Quarterly after serving for nine successful years. In recognition of his distinguished contributions to the Association, he was presented with an Honorary Life Membership. Perry Morrison of the University of Oregon School of Librarianship succeeds him.

Montana members who are P.N.L.A. division officers and standing committee members are: Margaret Hileman, Chairman of Public Libraries Division; Helen M. Ewing, Chairman of Circulation Division; Alice M. Ridenour, Chairman of Technical Services Division; Minnie Paugh, Bibliography Committee; Lawrence Hodges, Library Development and Legislation Committee; Adelaine S. Midgett, P.N.L.A. Membership Committee; Alice McClain, P.N.L.A. Nominating Committee; Alma S. Jacobs, P.N.L.A. Nominating Committee; Margaret Warden, Special Projects Committee; Jean Davis, P.N.B.C. Council member.

The 1968 P.N.L.A. Conference will be held August 14-16 at the Bayshore Inn, Vancouver, B. C. An Honorary Life Membership in P.N.L.A. has been voted for Miss Lesley Heathcote, Director of Libraries, Montana State University, and will be presented at that time. Plan now to attend.

Kay Griffith

FEDERAL COORDINATOR

Federal legislation and appropriations for libraries during the past year were characterized as "frustrating" by A.L.A. Legislative Committee Chairman Edmon Low in his report at Bal Harbour. The A.L.A. Washington office and the Committee have had their hands full with minor engagements and holding actions. Damage to library budgets

from postal increases was held to a minimum; threatened cuts in library program funding for all types were fought; concern in the long copyright argument was put forward; and funding was achieved for the new Library Services and Construction Act. Most encouraging is the amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act permitting Congress to appropriate funds a year ahead of time, a principle which should surely be incorporated into all legislation for libraries. The delays that are effected by late funding (last year for L.S.C.A., seven months late) are exasperating and damaging. We must work for a future step which will provide general aid with block grants, administered by the State, supplanting the categorical aid which has been the pattern so far.

Action is needed to acquaint our Senators and Representatives in Congress with our concern over the copyright law in its present form (S. 597). A.L.A. approved a resolution, proposing revision of the present bill so that libraries will be protected against legal liability for use of copying machines in the library.

Action is also needed to secure full financial support for all library legislation. Montana's Congressional delegation are staunch supporters of the library program but they need to hear from every one of us, expressing our interest and concern. They need to know what these programs mean to every community in the State.

Ruth O. Longworth, Federal Coordinator

COMMITTEE ON LOCAL HISTORY

The Committee on Local History is planning a joint meeting with the Montana Authors Committee at the Great Falls Conference. Minnie Paugh of Montana State University Library will lead the discussion on techniques of preserving local history.

In September, Rita McDonald of Oregon State University will conduct a workshop on the same topic.

Marie MacDonald, Chairman

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Active members:

School Librarians	121
Public Librarians	109
Academic and Special Librarians	40
Total active	270

Associate members:

Friends		134
Trustees		
Commission members	4	
Public library trustees	179	
School administrators	60	
Total trustees		243
Institutional members		6
Total membership		653
Gain in membership since May 1, 1967		9

Mrs. Rita M. Nelson, Chairman
Mrs. Peggy Gadbow
Mrs. Josephine Self
Mr. Dale Madson

REPORT OF TREASURER

GENERAL FUND

Receipts

Balance, April 1, 1967	$1,560.39	
Memberships	1,707.00	
1967 Conference	302.35	
Exhibit space, 1968 Conference	285.00	
Total	$3,854.74	

Disbursements

Exhibits Roundtable, membership	$ 3.00	
A.L.A. dues	25.00	
Expenses, 1967 Conference	28.11	
Expenses, Executive Board	109.25	
Postage	65.00	
Treasurer, Honorarium	250.00	
A.L.A. representative, expenses	275.28	
Transfer to scholarship fund, 1967-68	170.70	
	$ 954.24	
Balance		$2,900.50

SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Receipts

Balance, April 1967	$ 877.10	
Transfer from General Fund, 1967-68	170.70	
Balance		$1,047.80
TOTAL		$3,948.30

Rita M. Nelson, Treasurer

MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

1968 - 1969

Conference Chairman
Mrs. Jean Davis

Program Chairman
Mrs. Adelaine Midgett

Library Development Committee
Mrs. Alma Jacobs, Chairman
Mrs. Lucille Anderson
Mrs. Mary Antunes
Senator William Bertsche
Mrs. Mabel Brewer
Mrs. Lucille Brown
Devon Chandler
Mrs. Perl Coombs
Alene Cooper
Mrs. Kay Courtnage
Mrs. Jean Davis
Mary K. Dempsey
Mrs. Peg Gadbow
Shirley Hake
Mrs. H. D. Harlowe
Lesley Heathcote
Mrs. Martha Hassell
Mrs. Inez Herrig
Margaret Hileman
Lawrence Hodges
David Hoffman
Mrs. Letitia Johnson
Mrs. Constance Lohse
Mrs. Ruth Longworth
Mrs. Marie MacDonald
Alice McClain
Dale Madson
Marie Mastorovich
Kathy Owen
Mrs. Velma Pemberton
Mrs. Josephine Self
Mrs. Clare Smith
Roger Spillers
Mrs. Jeane Sturdivant
Dean Robert E. Sullivan
Evelyn Swant
Alve Thomas
Dean Earle C. Thompson
Mrs. Margaret Warden

Intellectual Freedom Committee
Roger Spillers, Chairman
Mrs. Peg Gadbow
Mrs. H. D. Harlowe
Douglas Mills

Membership Committee
Mrs. Rita Nelson, Chairman
Mrs. Constance Lohse
Alice McClain
Dale Madson

Montana Authors Committee
William Willmering, Chairman
Minnie Paugh
Mrs. Florena Vinal

Nominating Committee
Mrs. Jean Davis, Chairman
Mrs. Mabel Brewer
Mrs. Mildred Valach

Publicity Report Committee
Mrs. Elizabeth Schafer, Chairman
Mrs. Jane Holmes
Mrs. Lucie Reedy

Constitution Committee
Marjorie Brister, Chairman
Mrs. Ann Culbertson
Mrs. Helen Ewing

National Library Week
Dean Robert E. Sullivan,
State Chairman
Alene Cooper,
Executive Director

Exhibits Committee
Mrs. Beatrice Eigher, Chairman

Legislative Committee
Mrs. Margaret Warden,
Chairman

Committee for the Central Distribution of State Documents
Mrs. Josephine Self, Chairman
Mrs. Harriet C. Meloy
Mrs. Ruth Longworth
Lucile Speer

Committee on Local History Sources
Mrs. Marie MacDonald,
Chairman
Janet Clayton
Mrs. Mary DeLand
Mary K. Dempsey